THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 295

ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Drought: How States Can Help

Regional Control Boards in Arid Areas Thought to Be of Value

Plan Is Outlined

Interstate Co-operation Is Believed Best Way to Get Long-Range Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 10—Federal administration of a long-range drought control program is not necessarily the only effective alternative to individual state control, it is concluded from a survey of expert opinion here.

Interstate co-operation, the technique of which has been materially advanced lately, particularly through the activities of the Council of State Governments, can and has coped successfully with such regional problems, it is pointed out.

The drought problem is admittedly not a state problem. But neither, it is insisted, is it a national problem. It is, it holds, definitely regional.

For Drought Area

Henry W. Toll, executive director of the council, which has just completed working out a regional cooperative plan for the Delaware river area in the East, declares that a similar organization could be set up in the drought region and, with some federal assistance, administer effectively a long-range program.

It is held by others that such a plan would avoid what they term the inefficiency, waste, duplication, and ineffectiveness of individual state activity, and at the same time the alleged bureaucracy, red tape, political influences, and remoteness of Washington control.

As a means of "helping the states to help themselves," it is suggested that with a small administrative fund, a nonpartisan interstate coordinating agency could be established in the region concerned.

Interstate Co-operation

Such a commission would be greatly strengthened by the existence of commissions on interstate co-operation in the individual states—such as Colorado and Nebraska established at their 1935 sessions, and such as many of the other states will establish at their 1937 sessions.

An interstate drought commission might be organized by these commissions of the individual states and by the governors of other states in the area. It would formulate and administer, thereafter as a permanent unit a long-range drought-control program. It would be a separate and independent unit, but would be responsible to the commissions on interstate co-operation of the various states, and through them would be effectively tied in to the state governments in the area.

Some Federal Help Needed

It would of necessity require some financial help from the Government, which help could be allotted just as are funds for rivers and harbors work. It would not, however, be under the direct jurisdiction of the Federal Government except as its work dealt with interstate commerce, or under the Army engineers except in so far as its activities concerned the regular rivers and harbors work of this defense unit.

Impartial students of this situation agree that such a regional administration would have several advantages. It would, they say, be closer to the problem than an administrative organization of the Federal Government, and would be wholly free of political purpose or manipulation. It would, for example, they point out, be able to survive intact changes of national administration, something which a centrally conceived and controlled program would not be able to do.

Only a Regional Task

It would relieve the Federal Government of a major task which, after all, concerns only a region and not the whole country, and also would relieve the citizens and taxpayers of other states not concerned of some of the indirectly assumed responsibility and cost.

Some of the needed money would have to come from the Federal Government, but more could be raised from the states themselves by such a commission, for it would be able to act as a responsible collecting and spending agency.

States acting individually would, of course, spend their own money only inside their own borders and thus perhaps not enough would be available in some state where more work of a universal value would be necessary. With the Federal Government running things it would have to use federal funds, collected from all states.

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National Parks Get Fund of $2,946,625

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 10

THE National Park Service announced today presidential approval of a $2,946,625 allotment for continuing construction of 46 recreational demonstration projects in 24 states. The fund is to cover operations from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1.

At the same time, it was announced that $2,530,400 had been authorized for operation of 42 work camp projects, formerly called transient camps, from Sept. 1 to Jan. 1.

The work camp projects for which the fund was authorized are located in New York, Kentucky, West Virginia, Alabama, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Colorado, Montana, Oklahoma and California.

Ex-Premier Warns Japanese to Bar Dictatorship Rule

TOKYO, Nov. 10 (AP)—Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, former Japanese Premier, appealed to the nation today to resist any attempt to form a dictatorial government.

His declaration was interpreted as the strongest expression by a Japanese politician against military attempts to reorganize the governmental structure.

He denounced European dictatorships, mentioning Russia, Germany and Italy.

"Under such conditions there cannot be any real development of national power or real happiness among the people," he said.

"If there be any section of people in this country considering adopting such a political form, we will have to definitely reject such an idea in favor of defense of Japan's constitutional politics and for the welfare and happiness of the state and the people."

The baron's statement, made during a memorial meeting for former Premier Yuko Hamaguchi, hit at army demands recently placed before Premier Koki Hirota.

The latest proposal would have made members of the Japanese Diet ineligible for Cabinet positions and formation of political party cabinets illegal.

Political opposition to the military demands already has resulted in modification of the suggestions. Army and navy officials last night made public a detailed program for Government reorganization which is much milder than their previous proposals.

The new demands were declared designed to strengthen the national unity as a preparation against future wars.

President Sees Need to Reduce Federal Units

Expected He Will Try to Bring About Departmental Reorganization

Is An Old Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 — The battle for governmental reorganization which has been fought with varying degrees of success by every President since Woodrow Wilson, will be commenced again almost immediately by President Roosevelt, according to those familiar with his plans.

Experts on government declare that Washington is full of a hodgepodge of accidentally created and unco-ordinated executive agencies in crying need of reorganization, and President after President has unavailingly attempted to bring them into some conformity.

Latest and, up till then, greatest effort to achieve the result was made by President Hoover in the heyday of his popularity as a newly elected President. But he, like Wilson, Harding, and Coolidge before him, found that the obstacles to reorganization were too great to overcome, although the simplification to be obtained was evident and the money savings vast.

Curtis Saw Big Saving

Vice-President Curtis, when Republican leader of the Senate thought that a businesslike reorganization of federal administration would save the country $250,000,000 annually.

Today, three different committees are working energetically on the problem, one the Byrd Senate Committe, second, a similar committee in the House, and third, the President's Committee on Administrative Management. With these three committees is co-operating the Brookings Institution of Washington, which has thrown its resources at the disposal of the investigators and aided them in research.

President Roosevelt has something that none of his predecessors possessed in the way of a majority in Congress, and it is thought likely that he will present a program for reorganization, based on his committee's findings, to Congress early in the session.

Will Study Findings

The President is devoting most of his attention to the budget for the time being, and has not yet decided on his proposed trip to Buenos Aires, but it is understood that, in any event he will shortly go over the proposed draft of his committee's recommendations. Work on the budget overlaps in some degree the work on

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Rebels Draw Lines Closer Around Madrid

Squadrons of Planes Bomb Capital as Residents Flee to Cellars

Ministries Shelled

MADRID, Nov. 10 (AP)—Socialist officials took refuge in cellars as insurgents advanced to within 500 yards of the city proper.

Artillery behind the fascist lines along the Manzanares river showered Madrid in repeated bombardments. Squadrons of low-flying insurgent planes blasted at Government ministries and fortifications.

The military drive brought the attackers near the Angel Gate and Toledo Bridge as Socialist militiamen were forced to retreat into the capital's streets.

The spearhead of the insurgent advance pushed northeast along the Madrid-Toledo highway, through outlying Carabanchel Bajo, and into the city limits territory around the Toledo bridge.

Clouds of Smoke

Across the river, clouds of bomb smoke hung over the royal palace and spread through the spacious gardens close to the river banks. Insurgent gunners sent shells crashing into the city's central district, driving terrified residents to cover and disrupting business.

The bombardment destroyed many light and telephone lines. In many sections the city was dark during the night. On other thoroughfares, only solitary street cars recalled the capital's normal, everyday life before the siege began.

On the southeast, the fascist high command ordered fresh aerial and artillery bombardments to push their lines closer to the city's entrances from Vallecas and Villaverde.

Snipers Keep At It

From concealed positions inside the city, insurgent snipers carried on a shifting gun battle with Socialist guards.

Government anti-aircraft batteries sought vainly to stave off the fascist bombings but their shots went wild without clipping the wings of the circling planes.

Three Government planes launched a counter-attack against insurgent forces near Villaverde with only slight damage inflicted by their efforts.

In Valencia, the Cabinet of Premier Francisco Largo Caballero sat in permanent session receiving hourly reports from the Emergency Defense Council in the city.

Frequent conferences between the Premier and his ministers followed the arrival of fresh reports. Valencia's residents gave Indalecio Prieto, Air and Navy Minister, an enthusiastic ovation as he walked through the streets with the mayor.

Dismay as Cabinet Flees

Militiamen in the defending ranks in Madrid did not conceal their dismay as the news of the Cabinet's flight to the eastern seaport Saturday spread through the capital.

Shells fell frequently in the small area in which are located the Ministries of War, Navy, and Air, the Post Office, the Bank of Spain and the Prado Museum with its valuable historic and art collections.

American residents in Madrid sought shelter in the United States Embassy where 53 nationals were housed, 31 from the United States, eight from Puerto Rico, and 14 from the Philippine Islands.

Another 60—employees of the International Telephone Company—remained in the telephone building.

Seventy-seven servants of American families also were taken into the United States Embassy. Newspapermen found shelter in the American and British embassies.

'Dogwatch' Cast Into Sea Limbo By Ship Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—For British vessels of 2500 tons and over sailing in foreign seas the old term "dogwatch" is to disappear. This is due to the recent National Maritime Board Agreement whereby deck seamen on such vessels shall work an 8-hour day, and this will mean the institution of a third watch.

The old sea-going custom of dividing the watches, so that sailors worked four hours on and four off, necessitated the splitting up of the 4-8 p. m. watch into two dogwatches. This was in order to make the watches rotate, so that men were not always on the same watch. The navigating and engine-room staffs have always worked in three watches, and with the abolition of the dogwatches for the deck hands, these, too, will be able to get a continuous eight hours' sleep.

The origin of the term "dogwatch" is obscure, but may have come from the supposition that a dog always sleeps "light" or, as the saying is, with one eye open.

British Dyers Select Colors for Coronation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, Eng. — Some 20 recommend fashion colors for the use of British cloth manufacturers and makes-up in the year 1937—coronation year—have been made known by the Dyers and Finishers' Association, Bradford, in conjunction with the British Color Council.

They Seek New Laws to Aid Labor

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Clara M. Beyer, Assistant Director of Labor Standards — Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor — Verne Zimmer, Director of Labor Standards

Labor Consolidates Gains

Green Charges That Lewis Plans to Set Up Rival to A. F. of L.

C. I. O. as Nucleus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, sees in the Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, a prearranged plan to set up a rival organization of the A. F. of L., he said here today.

Mr. Green, who arrived in New York last night on one of his periodical visits, said the Committee for Industrial Organization soon would announce a conference to set up an independent organization which Mr. Lewis would head. This, he added, became obvious when Mr. Lewis refused to meet with him or with a committee representing the executive council of the federation, he added.

Mr. Lewis had held that a meeting with Mr. Green would be profitless. This was followed by an announcement by Mr. Green that none of the 10 unions affiliated with the C. I. O. would be permitted to attend the forthcoming Tampa (Fla.) convention of the federation unless they first repudiated and renounced their membership in the Lewis committee.

Mr. Green made public a telegram he had sent from Washington to Mr. Lewis replying to the latter's refusal to meet with him to discuss the differences between the federation and the CIO.

I accept your latest telegram as a stated refusal of the organizations holding membership in the committee for industrial organization to appoint a committee to meet with the committee of the executive council which has been standing ready to confer since Oct. 8 for the purpose of exploring possibilities for reconciliation and of seeking a formula which might be applied for the solution of existing differences," Mr. Green said.

I also accept your answer as your personal refusal to meet with me after President (C. P.) Howard (of the International Typographical Union) had requested a meeting and I had expressed my willingness to participate in such a meeting.

Labor and all its friends throughout the nation will place their own interpretation upon your answer and the refusal of those associated with you to meet and confer for the purpose of trying to settle differences.

Mr. Green had nothing to say when asked how a split would occur in the ranks of organized labor if the CIO developed into a rival of the federation. He denied, however, a statement by the Lewis group that the CIO had enlisted one third of organized labor in this country.

Gulf Oil Announces 100 P. C. Dividend

PERU, Ill., Nov. 10 (AP)—Officials of the Western Clock Company announced today the company would pay a bonus equivalent to two weeks' wages to its more than 3000 employees Dec. 1. The bonus payment will total approximately $120,000.

Membership Drive Is Extended Over Nationwide Front

Lewis Gets $1,500,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—While the widespread drive for new membership by union labor gained rapid momentum throughout the country today, the third National Labor Conference in session here was given over to what seemed like self-congratulation for the protective labor legislation enacted since March, 1933. The close connection between effective union organization and achievement of such legislation was not overlooked as these developments took shape in a thickening atmosphere of industrial activity, wage increases and labor agitations.

On the legislative front, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins' third national labor conference pushed on through a heavy agenda of proposals for co-ordinating labor legislation in the several states and achieving thereby a higher level of working conditions for the great mass of American labor.

On the organization front, Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, tossed $1,000,000 into the campaign funds for the great unionizing drive now under way behind the leadership of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Mr. Hillman's $1,000,000 is intended to recruit 75,000 new members for his own union and follows swiftly on the heels of an announcement by David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers, that his union had $500,000 with which it would launch an intensive unionization drive in the Middle West.

Both Hillman and Dubinsky are associated with Mr. Lewis in the C. I. O. and are committed to the theory of industrial unionism that the benefits of labor organization should be extended to the great mass of labor rather than reserved for the elite few of the craft unions as has been the case in the past under the American Federation of Labor.

General Motors in $65,250,000 Wage Rise, Bonus and Dividend

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 10 (AP)—J. F. Drake, president of the Gulf Oil Corporation, announced today the management is recommending to the board the declaration of a 100 per cent stock dividend and a cash dividend of 25 cents a share plus an extra dividend of 50 cents a share. The payment would be made in December.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Workers and stockholders will share alike in a melon, announced by the General Motors Corporation today, by which 200,000 employees get a $10,000,000 Christmas bonus and a 5-cents-an-hour wage increase and 330,000 stockholders a "year-end" dividend of $1.50 a share.

The distribution, which will aggregate $65,250,000, was described as the largest single dividend in the history of this great automotive concern and brings this year's total dividend payments up to $4.50 a share, of $195,750,000.

Announcement of the distribution was made by Alfred P. Sloane Jr., president of the corporation, who said that the salary of workers earning up to $2400 a year also would be subject to readjustments, "according to merit."

Other large automobile companies are expected to follow the lead of General Motors within a few days, it being held that approximately 450,000 workers in these plants would receive pay increases. This would make wage boosts within a week reach more than 1,000,000 workers in the steel and automotive industries.

These increases have made the yearly earnings of workers in these two industries higher than they were in 1929, at the peak of prosperity.

Mr. Sloane's announcement followed a meeting of the board of directors of the General Motors Corporation here yesterday. Mr. Sloane's statement regarding the meeting reviewed the dividend and bonus actions taken by his company last year and said that in view of the fact that the year 1936 had likewise been a good year," similar action would be taken "except in somewhat different form as to conditions of service."

Rising Meat and Dairy Bills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—Mounting meat bills today faced the American housewife as the Bureau of Agricultural Economics forecast the smallest supply in 15 years.

The sharp reduction in meat supplies was attributed chiefly to a shortage of feed brought about by last summer's drought. It will be most pronounced in pork and in the better grades of beef, the bureau said.

The meat shortage, it was predicted, will be all the more noticeable because of an increased consumer demand keeping pace with the return of prosperity.

The Bureau's report, issued as a guide to farmers, now planning their next year's crops, estimated that there will be a sharp curtailment in the number of pigs produced in 1937, and a 3 or 4 per cent reduction in cattle numbers.

At the same time, the survey showed that the number of stock sheep might be even larger than a year earlier and that the number of lambs on feed for market may also be larger. Not until 1940, bureau economists said, is it probable that the total meat supplies will reach a level equal to the 1930-40 average.

In a second report, the bureau forecast increased prices for dairy products following increased consumer demand. "The decline in consumption of fluid milk and cream and ice cream which occurred during the depression," the report said, "has been halted and consumption is now increasing."

The outlook for the next few years is for further increases in the consumption of fluid milk, cream and ice cream. Bureau experts also expect some rise in butter prices for the next several years.

Turkeys Abundant, Low Prices Forecast

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Turkey-eaters were given cause for rejoicing today in a Government report that more of the birds are strutting around the nation's farms this fall than in any previous autumn. Compared to beef steaks and pork chops, the Agriculture Department added, "Turkey prices probably will be low this year."

The drumstick and gizzard trade was warned, however, that the turkey supply may be short next year, because feed scarcity is expected to cause rapid chopping-block reduction of the army of 20,000,000 turkeys now abroad in the land.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Nov. 10

Fish—Soviet Grants Rights to Japan

Soviet-Japanese negotiations show signs of healing much of the friction between the two nations.

Japan has won an eight-year renewal of its right to fish in Soviet waters, from whence it nets most of its sea food supply. This agreement is of most constructive import to those who have followed the protracted dispute over this problem, so vital to the Japanese empire. The new treaty to be initiated this week is to be signed within two weeks.

Japan claims the right also to explore for oil on Sakhalin island.

Negotiations directed toward the solution of Soviet-Manchukuan border disputes are progressing without a hitch.

Thus the threat of Soviet-Japanese conflict over the Mongolians seems set aside. Realists, however, will not permit unbridled optimism over this apparent rapprochement. They insist that these negotiations free Japan for possible activity in China, while freeing Russia to give full attention to the German threat—a sort of truce of expediency.

Husking—Contest Watched by Nation

Eighteen husky farmers leaped into action at quarter of one today and for 80 minutes they whirled like dervishes among the corn stalks. It was the national corn husking contest, a peculiarly American institution, watched by 100,000 persons, photographed by newsreels, reported by papers from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Who will shuck the most pounds of corn in 80 minutes of intense activity in this 100-acre tract near Newark, Ohio? Somehow the answer to that question does matter to the pioneer sentiment in America, which has always admired stout backs and competent hands.

Armistice—Peace Aims and Arms in Contrast

Under the shadows of their new and modern arms, nations prepare to commemorate the armistice, which marked the end of World War hostilities.

France solemnly proclaims to its people that the day is one for unity, not for the sounding of factional political dogma, and thereupon orders all political demonstrations barred from the Armistice Day celebrations.

Col. François de la Rocque, French fascist leader, is accused in Socialist and Communist newspapers of planning to make "this sorrowful day" the occasion for agitation. Colonel de la Rocque obtains the right to assemble his followers in social gatherings, provided no speeches are made.

The United States prepares to observe Armistice Day. Never have peace organizations been so well mobilized. Never have they been so determined to impress a nation with the fact that the best observance of one war's end is to support and acclaim policies that militate against another war's start.

Wages—Rise Started in Automobile Industry

The General Motors Corporation joins the big concerns that are boosting wages. A 5 per cent general wage increase, consisting of $20,000,000; a Christmas bonus of $10,000,000 and a record dividend of $65,250,000 to 330,000 shareholders. That is the corporation's contribution to the up-spiraling of national income. And many believe this represents merely a nest egg to induce widespread wage increases throughout the automobile industry.

An important section of the steel industry has upped wages an average of 10 per cent, a total of more than $75,000,000. This great stream of unleashed purchasing power fertilizes the economic soil. Each one of these upwards of $100,000,000 passes into a worker's or stockholder's pocket. It is spent, once, twice, 10 times. Each dollar is multiplied by its turnover and calls forth many times itself in terms of money, credit

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

U. S. Prohibits Export of All War Material

War Department Control of Arms Broadened by New Action

Europe Buys Here

All Dealers Licensed in Move to Maintain Neutrality in Case of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—The American Government today decided—after a conference between President Roosevelt and the chief cabinet officials concerned—to broaden to cover export of all arms, ammunition and implements of war the War Department's regulation prohibiting any export of arms in which it was interested until one full year after second routine delivery of such arms to the United States Government itself.

The eagerness with which various foreign governments are seeking to buy the latest American-developed fighting weapons, aircraft in particular, brought about the meeting with the President in the White House offices today of R. Walton Moore, acting Secretary of State, Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy; Harry T. Woodring, Secretary of War, and Stanley Reed, acting Attorney-General. Recent reports—with apparent substance behind them—of immense British orders for aircraft from American companies have been materially important in producing the restriction, which is new in the sense that it broadens an existing restriction to cover all arms exports.

Arm Dealers Licensed

The National Munitions Control Board, under the Neutrality Act passed this year, was required to register every American manufacturer, exporter and importer of arms, and to place upon each individual or company a license which alone permitted export. Difficulty in applying this regulation arose because of divergencies in the restrictions of the War and Navy Departments. The State Department considered that the act mandatorily ordered it to issue licenses unless certain specific violations were involved.

Registration of manufacturers has been completed with the Secretary of State.

The neutrality law further says: "It shall be unlawful for any person to export, or attempt to export, from the United States any of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war referred to in this act to any other country or to import, or attempt to import, to the United States from any other country any of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war referred to in this act without first having obtained a license therefor. . . .

Regulation of Licenses

"Licenses shall be issued to persons who have registered, as provided for, except in cases of export or import licenses where exportation of arms, ammunition, or implements of war would be in violation of this act or any other law of the United States, or of a treaty to which the United States is a party, in which cases such licenses shall not be issued."

Democrats Control Next Legislature In Keystone State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Nov. 10—A short and noncontroversial session of the Pennsylvania State Assembly, is expected to open Jan. 1, with Democrats in complete control for the first time in the Commonwealth's history. Thirty-four senators and 54 representatives rode into power on the New Deal landslide. Only 16 seats remained in Republican hands in the the Senate, and 52 in the House.

George H. Earle Jr., Pennsylvania's first Democratic Governor in more than 40 years, party leaders and the candidates themselves hammered about as hard on the legislative battle-line as they did to continue President Roosevelt in the White House. Democrats had control in the House during the past two years and they aimed to increase their strength there. This they did most effectively.

The Republican-dominated Senate was the stumblingblock in the path of the Governor's unemployment relief and social security law plans. Charging extravagance, it forced reductions in appropriations and compelled compromise on other legislation the Governor advocated. Governor Earle and the New Dealers carried their campaign into the home counties of many leading Republican legislators.

A few Republican stalwarts survived the landslide—John G. Homsher, president pro tempore, and Henry J. Pierson, both of Lancaster county; Frederick T. Gelder and Mason Owlett, who tried to investigate the Works Progress Administration in the State. Only three Republicans will represent Philadelphia in the city's 41-man delegation in the House. All of Allegheny's 27 representatives are Democrats.

By winning 18 of the 25 Senate seats at stake this year, Democrats gained a two-thirds majority and control that legislative body for the first time since 1871.

Hangars Expand to House Big Planes

Arch of shed heightens and clearance of doorway rises to accommodate sleeper type of machine having 70-foot wing-spread.

American Airlines

Barn and Shop for Flying Equipment
Douglas Aircraft Corporation, Santa Monica, Calif.

Aviation Comment

As the size of commercial planes in the United States has increased, due to greater passenger, mail and express loads, the size of the equipment used to handle them has increased. Therefore, the Douglas Company of Santa Monica, Calif., manufacturer of large-scale transport planes for American airlines, built this new hangar to fit out its new ships after the fabricators had finished with them

The arch of this hangar soars nearly 100 feet in the air and provides plenty of light for the workers inside. The doorway is about 40 feet high. The pilot control cabins of the latest type sleeper planes are about 20 feet from the ground, so that clearance of hangar doors is a necessary factor. The hangar can accommodate a number of these ships comfortably, though they have a wing spread of about 70 feet.

* * *

Charting for Fog

While the establishment of a trans-Atlantic air line between England, Canada and the United States awaits the front pages of the newspapers, probably some time in 1937, the actual establishment of the line has been well started in another field—the meteorological.

Air pilots, meteorologists and observation stations have been working in Newfoundland on behalf of the British Air Ministry and the Dominion authorities since the autumn of 1934 on accumulating data for one of comprehensive weather forecasting schemes for the north Atlantic air services.

This survey includes the charting of the upper air and an examination of the prevalence of fog in the Newfoundland zone and over the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. A number of fog-reporting stations have been set up around the coast and inland; and it has been found that there is a clear zone in Newfoundland, though difficult conditions are apt to persist in areas around St. John's.

The object of the ground organization will be to keep pilots on the Atlantic airway informed of the movements of fog and to lead them through clear channels. It is hoped that charting of the upper air will provide data which will give a high degree of accuracy in forecasting. The present proposal is to construct a landing ground out on what is now a forest area, and to equip it with an artificial runway suitable for all types of landplanes.

Take-Off From Rail Car

Launching of a plane from a rail car, a scheme which has also received serious attention in England, was successfully performed recently at San Diego. W. B. Wheatley, chief test pilot of the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation of San Diego recently took off in a Fleet-Model training two-passenger biplane from a speeding handcar on tracks adjacent to the Chula Vista, Calif., airport.

According to Mr. Wheatley, the Consolidated, builders of large flying boats for the United States Navy, revived the plan because of its belief that the day is rapidly approaching when giant planes will be unable to rise from the water because of heavy loads. They can now take off at 60 miles an hour; but when loads reach a tonnage requiring takeoffs of speeds of 100 miles an hour, the water drag will be a great hazard.

Some of the advantages of takeoff by the rail method, Mr. Wheatley said, are passenger comfort, resulting from the gradual pickup instead of high speed; winter, especially by seaplanes, when lakes and rivers are frozen; elimination of the pounding on the hull; safe takeoffs at night; smaller wing tip floats necessary than those now required; takeoffs with retracted wing floats, if necessary, allowing increased efficiency. Mr. Wheatley's studies showed that larger flying boats would have their cruising radius doubled and their pay loads increased by 38 per cent through rail takeoffs.

Before a group of spectators composed of Department of Commerce representatives, and air company officials, the test pilot climbed into the 1700-pound biplane aboard the ordinary handcar.

After checking final details, Mr. Wheatley, a lieutenant in the naval reserve, ordered the chocks pulled.

Drawn by the propellor of the 160-horsepower Kinner engine, the 28-foot plane started down the track on the handcar. At about 300 feet from the start, the plane attained a speed of 60 miles an hour, necessary to lift it into the air. The pilot pulled back the stick, raising the elevators, and the plane jumped from the platform into the air. Mr. Wheatley then circled and landed at the Chula Vista airport.

The experimental plane was equipped with a crib-like steel structure at the rear, which balanced the ship on the handcar, according to Mr. Wheatley. Patents have been applied for said the test pilot, who is co-inventor of the device with company officials.

Mr. Wheatley pointed out that the ship cannot rise prematurely from the car because the wings are at such an angle as to give no lift. "That car could have gone 100 miles an hour and the ship would not have taken off until I pulled back the stick," the pilot declared.

A boat comparable in size to the Pan-American Clipper could accelerate from a standing start to a speed of 100 miles an hour in about 4700 feet, Mr. Wheatley estimated. It is said that special tracks about twice the width of conventional railroad tracks will be built to accommodate flying ships of the future.

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Hearst Is Denied Appeal to Stay - Use of Telegrams

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—Hearst telegrams, which were either subpoenaed from the telegraph companies or voluntarily handed over by the Federal Communications Commission to the Black Lobby Committee, may now be used by the committee as it sees fit, under the decision of an appellate court yesterday, subject only to possible final appeal to the Supreme Court.

That the committee is likely to use these telegrams was indicated by Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana, member of the body, who declared that committee hearings would probably be resumed this winter.

Action Denounced

The court's decision denounced the action of the Communications Commission in turning over its copies of telegrams to the Senate committee, but took the ground that now the telegrams are possessed by the committee it cannot stop the information from being published.

"If a court could say to Congress that it could use or could not use information in its possession the independence of the legislature would be destroyed and the constitutional separation of the powers invaded."

This was true, the court held, if the information obtained by Congress was secured under its constitutional functions "whether rightly or wrongly exercised."

As to the second source of the Black committee's telegrams, those subpoenaed from the telegraph companies direct, the court held:

"And so also, if a Senate committee were to attempt to force a telegraph company to produce telegrams not pertinent to the matters the committee was created to investigate, the company could be constrained at the instance of the senders of the telegrams."

Where It Was

The decision which was handed down yesterday by the United States Court of Appeals is believed to leave the legal situation about where it was when the lower court first decided against William Randolph Hearst, and dismissed his petition for an injunction against the committee on grounds of lack of jurisdiction.

The lower court also held that the communications commission had exceeded its powers in turning telegrams over to the Black committee, but on information that the commission had ceased such practice it declined to intervene.

The Appellate Court now confirms the lower court in its criticism of the commission, in strong language but declares that once information has reached Congress, it cannot prevent the information from being used, whether legally or illegally obtained.

Though lacking in power to prevent the telegrams from being used by the Senate, the court's decision declared, in general:

"The assumption may properly be indulged that, attention being called to the unlawful nature of the search, the Senate will not use its proceeds in disregard of the appellant's rights."

In Two Ways

Members of the committee immediately declared that they believed there had been no "disregard of the appellant's rights." Telegrams had been secured in two ways, they asserted, first, from the files of the telegraph companies, second, from the commission, which happened to have been making an independent study.

The information contained in the commission's files was for the most part independently available from the telegraph companies and such information, they asserted, under both court rulings, was shown to have been legally obtained.

They insisted, accordingly, that there was no moral obligation not to use the information which they had obtained, which was previously left unpublished pending the court decision. Whether this view will prevail in the full committee when it reassembles, remains to be seen.

The warning against "dragnet" subpoenas in securing information from telegraph companies may have some effect in curbing congressional "fishing" expeditions, it is thought here, but on the whole it is much the same curb that has existed before.

The telegrams in question were sent between Feb. 1, 1935, and Sept. 1, 1935. Elisha Hanson, attorney for Mr. Hearst, indicated he would seek a review of the decision in the Supreme Court.

Teaching People How to Walk Set As Safety Task

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9 — Safe walking campaigns are much needed today in the effort to make the highways safe for all users, according to Edward P. Curran, safety director of the Keystone Automobile Club. Motorists, he declares, are heeding safety pleas, but pedestrians, in too many instances, continue to pursue a policy of rugged individualism.

"Reckless operation of motor vehicles is on the decline," said Mr. Curran in a recent statement, "but reckless walking shows no signs of abatement. Monthly statistics of all state agencies show that crossing between intersections and walking from behind parked cars continues to exact a deadly toll. The big problem is now to control the pedestrian without making him amenable to the same laws as the motorist.

"A great number of pedestrian fatalities and injuries are among the class of persons who have never driven motor vehicles. They apparently believe that vehicles can be stopped instantaneously, and consequently take chances that no driver will take when he himself is a pedestrian.

"We have concentrated on impressing the driver with a sense of his responsibilities, and now the movement must be extended to educate the pedestrian, and this phase of highway safety work is considered to present more difficulties than any other, because of the absence of any control over the movements of walkers."

75 P. C. of U. S. Autos Driven on Incomes Under $2000 a Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Three fourths of all the car-owning families in the United States receive incomes below $2000 a year, according to Department of Commerce figures received here by the Automobile Club of Southern California.

A study was made of motorcar ownership in nine representative cities in different parts of the nation. Three times as many cars were found to be owned by families with incomes below $1000 a year as are owned by families with incomes of more than $3000. Only 10 per cent of the car ownership was found to be in families with more than $3000 annual income.

It was found that in the nine cities—which included San Diego, Calif.; Portland, Maine; Trenton, N. J.; Columbia, S. C.; Birmingham, Ala.; Racine, Wis.; Fargo, N. D., Salt Lake City, Utah, and Austin, Texas—33 per cent of the automobiles in use were owned by families whose annual income was below $1000; 56 per cent were owned by those whose incomes were less than $1500; 74.4 per cent of the owners had annual receipts of less than $2000, and 90 per cent had incomes of less than $3000.

The study was declared to establish the fact that continuous reductions in the costs of automotive products have lowered prices to a point where people of every income class have become automobile owners.

Grade of Cotton Improving

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Improvement in the grade of Alabama cotton is reported by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The bureau says only 4 per cent of the 1936 cotton was classed as undesirable short lengths, whereas in some years the proportion has exceeded 25 per cent.

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Salt Fields Tapped In South Australia For Alkali Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The first 500 of 2000 acres of salt fields are being treated at Dry Creek, a few miles north of this city, in connection with developments by Imperial Chemical Industries (Australia and New Zealand), Ltd.

All of the area is waste land, which will be flooded from the Port Adelaide river. These fields will provide works to be started at Birkenhead, near Port Adelaide, with a constant supply of brine for the manufacture of alkalis.

It will be about three years before the industry, which will be on a £1,000,000 basis, will be in full swing. Meanwhile, a stock of salt, equal to two years' supply, will be built up. The three staple products of the industry will be soda ash, caustic soda, and bicarbonate of soda. The works will be able to supply the whole of the Commonwealth demand for alkali and at least 300 men will be employed permanently.

The boundary walls of the salt fields will extend over a distance of 25 miles and will carry a narrow railway line for 10 miles. The experts of Chemical Industries, Ltd., expect that more than 60 per cent of the salt content of the sea water will be recovered. Pumps capable of handling 24,000 gallons an hour each will suck the water from the river and distribute it in the ponds.

Cyrus Sets the Captives Free

Wonderful News Spreads in Jewish Quarters of Fallen Babylon

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BABYLON, Iraq — There are wonderful rumors circulating in the Jewish quarters of Babylon these days. The captives are all talking of liberation and of a liberator.

When Jewish artisans gather in their little shops they ask in whispers, "Is he really coming?" When Jews go into the stores of Jewish merchants to buy flour, or candles, or wool for their handlooms, they ask, "Is it true?"

There is joy in Israel. Old men offer prayers of gratitude, young men sing joyful Psalms. Israel is to be redeemed. They are going back home, Jerusalem will be rebuilt. Mount Zion will again be lifted up.

Practically none of these people know Jerusalem at first hand, for many years have passed since their city was destroyed, and they came here as captives. But all have heard of the "Holy City" and of the "Holy Land." They had made their thoughts and dreams and longings center about the home country.

Strangers in a Strange Land

Most of them were artisans or little storekeepers. They had carved stones, polished wood, beaten gold, steeped roots and leaves for dyes and perfumes; they had helped build walls and moats, had erected mansions and fortresses, and had acted as middlemen between Indians and Phoenicians, Egyptians and Persians.

Some were getting rich, and a number held influential places with men of authority. The little Jewish settlement in one of the crowded, remote quarters of the city was doing its share toward making Babylon the center of world trade and the foremost model of civic splendor, and was given a number of privileges. But the people never came to feel at home.

They were strangers in a strange land. They detested the wealth and pride of their captors, they scorned the idol gods that were carried tottering along the sacred ways in great processions before worshiping multitudes. They loathed the luxury and extravagance which were vaunted in the noisy boulevards, and shunned them.

Babylon, Symbol of Sin

They rejected and disdained this world-famed city that held them captive in its high walls. Upon Babylon they poured the bitterness of the centuries. For them it was the symbol of defeat, frustration, pain and blasted hope. Babylon had destroyed Judea.

The lofty towers, the tremendous bulwarks, the crowded market, the never-ceasing stream of camels and river boats with things to eat and wear and flaunt, the songs of dissipated youth, the crass display of power, became the emblem of all that was abhorred. Babylon was prison, Babylon was confusion, Babylon was sin. Babylon was materially triumphant.

In the groves of that city they would not sing. They hung their harps upon the willows and wept. They thought of their Jerusalem and it seemed sacrilege to sing songs of joy in Babylon.

But they gathered in their little houses and sang Psalms. They sat cross-legged in crowded rooms on hard mud floors and listened to long-bearded men tell of Jerusalem and the lost glories of Israel. The elders among them had personally seen something of what they related, for they had left Jerusalem as children or youths. They remembered at least its gates and walls, its mountains and valleys.

They had seen the vines and fig trees of Judea, had plucked lilies of the valley and wandered across meadows moving with roses of Sharon; they had walked over Mount Zion and stood reverently in the Temple. Their ardent memories, kindled by unrestrained longings, had added luster and glory to Israel's ancient history. They made Israel live again in these little mud-brick houses of Babylon.

Never had the Jews been closer to their fathers and to their holy city than then. Every page of its history they learned by heart. Abraham, Moses, David, and the pre-Exile Prophets became nearer to them than the masters for whom they laid stones, sewed flowing robes, or beat fine gold. Jewish history became an ideal spiritual drama. The Jews were seen as endowed with a great world mission. They were to bring all people to God.

Here in Babylon as captives the Jews learned most of God. Never before Jesus himself came, were more beautiful and inspiring revelations of God given to men than by the Jewish prophets of the Babylonian captivity.

Israel's Mission

God, they said, did not reside in Jerusalem or Nineveh or Tyre. God did not restrict His abode to plains or to mountains. He was not bound to one place or to one people. He was supreme in all the world. He was not Marduk on a throne of wood and gold. He was not Bel. He was the one eternal God, guiding all nations and leading all people to light and joy and peace.

And Israel was God's servant. Israel was to suffer, was to be rejected and spurned, that in humility and purity of heart it might show men God. That was Israel's mission.

This was the superb vision of those shoemakers, weavers, and stonemasons, humble strangers in an arrogant city, 900 miles from home. They had no king, no city, no homeland, but they were to become teachers of all the world. The earth was their homeland. All the centuries of suffering, Jerusalem's fall, and the wearying, lonely journey to cruel and haughty Babylon, were to prepare them to teach all men of God. And God would take them back to Jerusalem, that they might fulfill this mission.

Their bitterness gave way to hope, and finally their hope and love were given the wings of joy. This dream was coming true. God's plan was moving toward realization. The liberator was coming. The ravines would be filled in, the mountains would be smoothed down, wells would spring up in that wide, hot desert, and the Children of Israel would march back to Jerusalem over a broad, level highway.

God Himself would hold the weary by the hand, would take the children in His arms, and thus lead his people back to Zion. The city of David's glory would fling wide its gates, would lift up its voice and cry welcome to the returning nation.

Cyrus the Anointed

So spoke and sang and prayed and dreamed these exiles, and the dream came true. The liberator did appear, in the person of Cyrus, the Persian king.

History had gone round and round in ever widening circles, collecting the sons of men in larger and larger empires, each created by some majestic adventurer. Thothmes swept up from Egypt, conquering Syria. Ramses followed with still vaster conquests. Then rose the Assyrians with Tiglath-Pileser, Sennacherib, and Ashurbanipal, whose might overtopped all that had gone before.

They were followed by the magnificent interlude of Nebuchadnezzar's Babylon. And now comes Cyrus, Cyrus the Great, Cyrus the founder of Persia, whose domain overlaps all preceding empires. He passes in ceaseless marches from the River of Egypt to the Bosporus, from the Bosporus to India. He conquers and liberates. He brings order and right. He sets captives free, sends exiles home, decides with justice for the poor.

And none can gainsay his power, the power of Cyrus the Great, called in the Book of Isaiah the Anointed, or Chosen of the Lord.

Return to Jerusalem

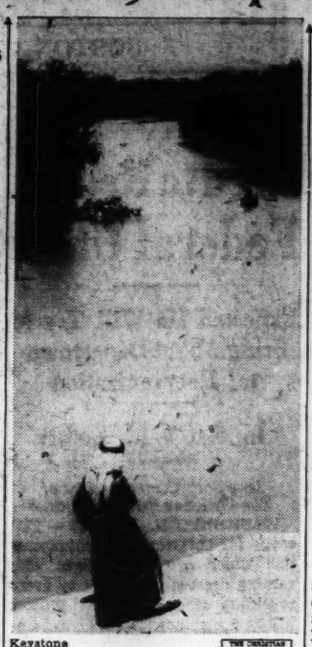
Now he is on his way. The Jews are so excited they can hardly go about their work. Cyrus has passed the Persian mountains. He has descended into the plain. He has reached the strong city of Arbela, he moves down the wide-flowing Tigris, crosses its mud-laden waters, and joins battle at Opis, a northern outskirt of Babylon.

He takes it, sweeps through the gardens of the Euphrates, pours through its palm groves, marches over its bridges, and takes Borsippa, an outpost on the southwest. With Cyrus's soldiers on the north, Cyrus's soldiers on the south, and the bridges all held, Babylon opens wide its gates, priests march forth with choicest gifts to bid the conqueror welcome.

Babylon has a new master, and the gods are carried down the sacred way to give him blessings. Cyrus is good to Babylon, sends gold to the temples and gives gifts to the poor.

But what he does to Babylon is of minor import. He opens prison doors. He sets captives free. The Jews are free to march back again. The more courageous of them set out. They ford rivers, cross deserts, move over prairies. They toil along valleys, move over the last plateau, hurry with light feet down the last dusty road, climb over Jerusalem's broken walls, and kneel before the Temple ruins.

Israel is redeemed. The light shall shine again from Zion.



Keystone

Jordan
Babylonian Exiles Yearned to See Its Waters Again

The Holy Land
Thirty-fifth of 51 Articles

Persian Liberator Opens Door to Restoration of Jerusalem

California Voters Affirm Only Four Of 18 Referendums

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10—California, as it rolled up an approximate 900,000 majority for President Roosevelt, exercised its mandate in behalf of specific referendums sparingly. To 18 proposals, the electorate of the State said "no"; it said "yes" to only four, as follows:

1. That which allows the Legislature to use general funds for the relief of special assessment districts. This measure aims at the appeasement of property owners who now sustain an overburdening tax load.

2. That which allows the previous year's tax rate to be levied on all personal property, mining and oil rights, if assessors believe immediate collection is necessary.

3. That which authorizes the Legislature to create controls over penal institutions for women.

4. That which authorizes the legislative body of a city or county to frame a charter for submission to the electors. The measure retains present methods as an alternative.

Some Closely Contested

Some of the rejected proposals were closely contested and they included those calling for a chain store tax, repeal of the state personal income tax law, a new state liquor control act, a local option liquor measure and the creation of a state tenure board to control teacher employment.

The omnibus nature of the Democratic sweep was no more foreseen in California than it was in the nation generally. The election's aftermath discloses that the hitherto Republican majority in the State Assembly has been converted into a Democratic majority, for the first time since the late 1890's. California's Congressional delegation is heavily weighted in favor of the Democrats, with the election causing a change from 11 Democrats and nine Republicans to '16 Democrats and four Republicans.

Republicans Are Nonplussed

Republican leaders are particularly hard pressed to explain why 350,000 registered Republicans must have voted Democratic. Pre-election predictions held that the reverse would be true. The Republican's chief consolation in the results is found in the fact that the G. O. P. candidates held their own in the State Senate contests, where only 20 of the 40 seats were at stake.

Figures on minor party returns here showed the Prohibition party leading with nearly 6500 votes; Communist next with some 5813; and the Socialist with about 5196.

The Townsend vote, which it was expected would play a considerable part in support of Governor Landon, was not seen to be particularly effective.

Edward Margett, director of the pension movement in this State, claimed publicly that 18 out of the 20 Congressmen would support the plan in Congress, but those close to Mr. Margett were not of that opinion.

Seen at a distance after the returns have come in, observers point to the overwhelming Democratic victory in the State as a personal victory for Senator William G. McAdoo (D), of California, also national committeeman, and his powerful state organization.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

and finally wealth. It is the multiplication table of rocovery, if the balance is maintained between the consumer and the producer.

Madrid—Foreign Legion Aids Defense

On the very outskirts of Madrid, where the Chamber of Commerce might well raise a "welcome to Madrid" sign, the rebels fight to get inside the gates. Fanwise from east to west the rebels spread their lines along the insignificant Manzanares river.

To prominence has leaped the International Volunteers. This is the Madrid Foreign Legion, composed of Russians, French, and even Germans who do not want to see fascism take another European capital anywhere. The Volunteers have repulsed one advance rebel unit from the city; they have proved a flaming spearhead of resistance, making possible a three-day stand at the gates of the city; even leading a counter offensive.

Yet within the city, the untrained workers, whose principal part in the war originally was to have voted, spend three hours in the factories, the rest of the day at the battle lines. Orders have been issued to convert every house into a fortress and hold out until the end, once the rebels are within the city.

Japan—Leader Warns of Dictatorship

It required courage to speak the words spoken by Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, former Japanese Premier. In a nation where the military is strong and, on occasion, politically aggressive, he warned the nation against a military dictatorship and proclaimed that the duty of all patriotic Japanese is to support and preserve the constitutional forms. The Baron's statement follows a courageous show of strength by the civilian forces in the Cabinet, who have just forced the military to modify their extreme demands. The dread shadow of dictatorships is being in part dissipated by a resurgence of democratic forces, of which the recent tremendous exercise of the franchise by Americans gave proof.

Recovery—Attended in U. S. by Unemployment

Unemployment remains the great paradox of American recovery. President Roosevelt discovers this as he sits down to work on the budget. Despite rising wages, despite production approaching 1929 levels, the President confronts monthly relief expenditures of $160,000,000.

The Department of Commerce supports what might well seem the first logical step in a systematic attack on the unemployment problem. This step consists of an unemployment census—the simple determining of the scope of the problem. The Department is drafting recommendations that $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 be appropriated by Congress for an unemployment survey, to be conducted by the Census bureau.

Great Britain's unemployment lines dwindle at a great clip. Employment in industry reaches the all-time high of 11,103,000. There remain only 1,611,810 unemployed. Anglo-American comparisons are of little value, since the depression evoked more calamitous statistics in the United States from the very start. British employment owes something to the big arms program, but not all, since normal industries are re-absorbing their quotas of workers.

American Experiment With Cotton Roads Watched in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURNLEY, Eng.—Burnley, claiming the only cotton road in Britain, is especially interested in the United States Government's program for the use of cotton in the construction of secondary highways.

When six years ago, the Burnley Corporation used local-made cotton in the construction of a 200-yard stretch of highway an ordinary macadam road was laid near by for the purposes of comparison.

So far, the costlier cotton road has shown no marked advantages over its neighbor, and Burnley has not repeated the experiment.

Experts here take the view that the cost of transporting cotton to this country will prevent cotton roads from ever becoming a practical proposition in Britain.

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An International Daily Newspaper
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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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Edmonton Gains as Alberta Cuts Interest Rate in Half; Province Holds City's Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—Following Alberta's default of a $1,250,000 6 per cent bond maturity, Nov. 1, which, added to a similar default on April 1, makes a total of $4,450,000 of defaulted maturities in the 14 months' administration of the Social Credit Government, Premier William Aberhart announced that the act instituting a compulsory 50 per cent cut in interest on Alberta bonds is being proclaimed immediately.

In addition to the $4,450,000 of matured bond obligations, the province also is unable to meet the payment of some $10,000,000 of Savings Certificates on which payment has been suspended. The Premier stated that owing to his Government being unable to secure the necessary financial aid from the Federal Government or the Bank of Canada, the default was unavoidable as there was only $366,000 in the Provincial Treasury to meet the $1,250,000 obligation on its maturity date.

Following the proclamation of the act reducing cutting the interest rate in half on Alberta bonds, the City of Edmonton passed the following resolution:

"That in view of the action of the Provincial Government in reducing the interest payable on their bonds owned by the sinking fund board of the city, we withhold the corresponding percentage of interest due to the Provincial Government on City of Edmonton bonds owned or held by their sinking fund or associate board."

As the City of Edmonton holds $800,000 in Alberta bonds which now have the interest rate reduced by one half and the Provincial Government holds $1,900,000 of Edmonton bonds, the city stands to gain considerably in its interest payments by taking this countering action. Joseph A. Clarke, mayor of Edmonton, stated that this reduction of interest by the city council on its bonds held by the province was not taken in a spirit of retaliation for the province slashing interest on its bonds, but merely as a move in line with the provincial policy. With regard to this action, Premier Aberhart said: "I am sorry that precipitate action has been taken by the city before the whole matter of bond interest could be fully considered by them. I have no statement to make regarding the outcome of this new phase of the question."

'Lawrence of Arabia' Collection on Sale

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP)—A critic of Col. T. E. Lawrence ("Lawrence of Arabia"), who was converted into one of his most ardent friends, offered a collection of Lawrence memorabilia at auction today.

Buyers at Sotheby's salesrooms were offered autographed letters and manuscripts once the property of the New York-born Ernest Thurtle, Member of Parliament for Shoreditch, whose skepticism over Lawrence's activities in Arabia started an extraordinary friendship.

When Colonel Lawrence was serving with the Royal Air Force in India in 1929 as "Aircraftsman Shaw," Mr. Thurtle was one of the Labor M. P.'s who suspected his activities and asked pointed questions about them in the House of Commons.

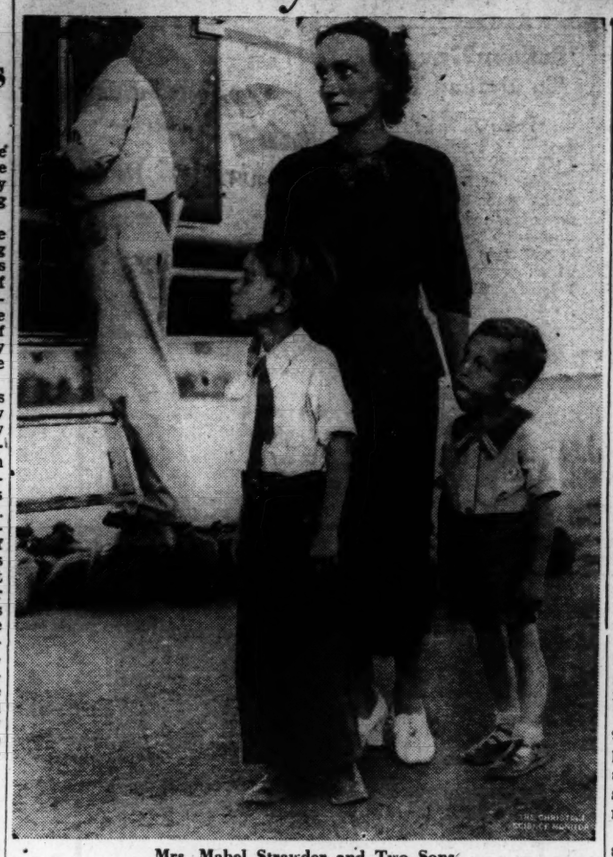
Colonel Lawrence returned to England and telephoned the Member for Shoreditch at midnight, saying, "I'm Shaw. You've been asking questions about me."

Slightly incredulous and still suspicious that "Shaw" had been intriguing with the natives in India, Mr. Thurtle invited him to lunch.

Later, Mr. Thurtle described the subsequent first meeting as "one of the rare moments in my life."

Colonel Lawrence and Mr. Thurtle became firm friends and the Member of Parliament came to the conclusion the mysterious "Lawrence of Arabia" had nothing to do with the troubles then occurring on the frontier of Afghanistan.

Modern City a Maze to Mountain Folk



Mrs. Mabel Strawder and Two Sons
They Are Casting an 'Aweful' Look at the Blimp Upon Which They Are About to Take a Ride Over Akron, Ohio

West Virginia mother and her two children find many thrills in just the ordinary activities at Akron; she seeks education for her sons.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Dazzled by the glare of electric lights, awed by the tall buildings, fascinated by the whirling blades of an electric fan, and marvelling at the feel of running water from a bathroom spigot, two little overalled-boys and their 22-year old mother saw Akron.

They came here from a West Virginia mountain-top home, high in the clouds, a settlement consisting of four shacks in which four families live. There are no schools there, no churches, no stores.

Mrs. Mabel Strawder wore a neat pink home-made dress. Her two little overall-clad sons, Cecil Jr., 6, and Russell, 4, were neat. Their clothes were home-made, too.

Never Saw "Talkie"

None of them had ever seen a "talkie." Once in her childhood, Mrs. Strawder had been taken to an old silent film in the mountain town near where she lived.

Electric irons, electric ice boxes, furnaces, and all the myriad complexities of modern civilization are all new to this family from the southern mountain top. They had never seen an ice cream cone.

A ride in an elevator was an alarming experience—but the escalator was an unheard-of joy. They drank from a bubbler. Their lips trembled.

"I came because I wanted my boys to go to school. Down there, we are snowed in from late October until late spring," explained the shy mother. "Mail only comes once in two months in the winter. I want them to know something different."

Cheat Mountain

Their mountain is named "Cheat Mountain"—an apt term—since it has cheated them of all but the barest necessities. Mrs. Strawder was one of 12 brothers and sisters left motherless when young. Her husband works as a "hand" on the railroad which winds its way across Cheat Mountain, where a little valley lies on both sides of the river. He gets $2.49 a day.

"You can't even grow a tomato plant in my back yard," said the mother. "You can't even raise chickens."

She has learned to send to mail order houses for her clothes and Christmas decorations long before Cheat Mountain is snowed in for the winter.

"It's so many cars which amaze us most here," she said. "We only have one or two very old cars in our part of the country."

The boy's uncle lives in Akron. When he heard that Mrs. Strawder wanted to bring her boys north for an education, he drove down to Cheat Mountain for the three. The father remained on his job, but is hoping that his wife will find something to do in the north so that he can come up to and the boys can get schooling.

Willing to Work

"I am willing to work at anything," said Mrs. Strawder.

She started out with $1 in her pocketbook.

In Akron, people were impressed with the quiet dignity of the mother and the neat, uncomplaining little boys. It was arranged for them to see the sights of the city. They were taken to their first "movie." Later they were taken to the Great Lakes' exposition in Cleveland. They were even treated to a ride in a blimp high over the exposition grounds.

"I feel just like Alice in Wonderland," said the mother as she looked down on the vast city and the glowing lights of the exposition. The two little boys were spellbound. Their eyes were round with wonder.

"I never thought city people could be so nice," said Mrs. Strawder.

U. S. Lines Cancel Sailings As Maritime Strike Spreads

By the Associated Press

Eggs were hatching today aboard a strike-bound vessel in San Francisco bay, Los Angeles authorities were puzzled over what to do with a $10,000 cargo of bananas and nearly 2000 passengers and crewmen of marooned ships were eating up in Hawaiian food stores—all results of a widespread maritime strike.

An estimated 178 vessels were tied up in Pacific coast ports, sailings of two big liners were canceled at New York and Joseph Curran, chairman of the Seamen's Defense Committee there claimed 239 vessels were halted with 17,500 men on strike.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Virtual suspension of all first-class American flag passenger service on the North trans-Atlantic route because of the strike of seamen in Gulf and Atlantic ports was seen here today following cancellation of the scheduled departure of the steamship President Harding of the United States Lines for Europe tomorrow.

A walkout of the crew of the steamship Manhattan, also of the United States Lines, last week, kept one of the two largest American vessels fast at her pier, and it was the consensus among harbor men that the steamship Washington, sister to the Manhattan, would meet a similar situation when she arrives here on Thursday.

More Seamen Join

Further augmenting the force of seamen on strike in New York harbor, the crew of the steamship Pennsylvania of the Panama Pacific Line today had joined the walk-out. The Pennsylvania, operated in the intercoastal service, had a complement of 385 men, and the owners were doubtful that a crew could be assembled before her scheduled departure on Saturday.

Recruiting of new crews was continued by the International Seamen's Union, which has joined with ship owners in attempting to break the strike of its insurgent members, and R. J. Baker, president of the Steamship Owners' Association, was able to report that nine steamships had left here yesterday. Mr. Baker, whose report was sharply at variance with union estimates of the situation, said only 12 vessels were tied up along the Atlantic coast.

Federal Agency Named

Recognizing that continued recruiting by the union officials, who have retained their salaries and offices, but not complete control of the union membership, might lead to loss of the strike, the Seamen's Defense Committee charged that federal agencies were being used by the union in its "strike-breaking" activities.

In a complaint before Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, strike leaders held that the National Re-employment Service was involved in the dispute, holding specifically that the service's office in Baltimore, Md., has been furnishing ship owners with new crews to man idle ships. The New York office of the re-employment service denied it was concerned with the dispute in any way, and emphasized that it did not supply labor to any association, such as a union.

The Seamen's Defense Committee also figured in charges of felonious assault lodged against David E. Grange, third vice-president of the International Seamen's Union, by one of the committee's strike pickets yesterday. Simon J. McMurray, the picket, charged that Mr. Grange had threatened him with a pistol.

Seven strikers also were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct made by James A. Allen, business agent of the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Union.

The trend of the strike continued in the direction taken when the original notice of sympathy for the cause of maritime workers on the Pacific coast was abandoned in favor of a general, walk-out of all marine employees, an objective which has been far from successful on account of the refusal of eastern longshoremen to follow the call.

Higher Wages Sought

Strikers have authorized their leaders to press for higher wages and improved working conditions irrespective of contracts in effect between the regular union and the ship companies, with the intention of placing themselves in a status similar to that enjoyed by maritime workers on the Pacific coast.

While shipping executives have given no hint of support for other than the regular union officers, the failure to exercise control of membership and obtain fulfillment of contracts was seen here as inviting a change. According to William Standard, labor attorney, at least one large transport organization was prepared to negotiate with the striking faction as soon as there was proof that its leadership was preferred to that of the entrenched officiate.

Ship Lines Reject Bid Of Hawaii Labor Groups

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10 (AP)—A new conflict between maritime workers and shipowners arose in Honolulu today to harass Government efforts to end the spreading Pacific coast maritime strike.

In a mass meeting, 1000 maritime workers in Honolulu agreed to return seven strike-bound ships to the Pacific coast from Hawaii if union longshoremen were used exclusively and if Hawaiian waterfront workers are included in future negotiations.

Agents for the Matson Line, which owns five of the ships, immediately replied, "That is out of the question. A majority of the dock workers here are not union men and don't want to join. This is an attempt to force unionism down their throats."

Hawaiian ports of Honolulu and Hilo have been the only major Pacific non-union longshore ports since the coastwide 1934 strike. William Craft, International Longshoremen's Association organizer, reported 819 of Honolulu's 950 waterfront workers are members of the I. L. A. and 250 are union men in Hilo.

The deadlock threatened to indefinitely prolong the tieup, since the return of ships from Hawaii has been a key question in resuming negotiations here.

Union action was taken after the joint policy committee in San Francisco, representing 37,000 strikers in seven unions, repeated cabled instructions to return the ships.

Further uncertainty was added to the situation by court actions in three continental ports.

Edward F. McGrady, assistant Secretary of Labor, advised of possible food shortages in Alaska and Hawaii, said he hopes to bring employers and union leaders together for settlement negotiations by tonight "at the latest."

Cornell Law Dean Resigns

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 10 (AP)—The resignation of Prof. Charles K. Burdick as dean of the Cornell Law School, to take effect Jan. 1, was announced yesterday by Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of the university. Professor Burdick, who has been dean of the law school for 10 years, desired to be relieved of his duties to devote more time to teaching, research and writing. He will continue to teach courses in constitutional and international law. No successor has been named.

New Reich Decree Tightens Control Of Skilled Labor

BERLIN, Nov. 10 (AP)—A new decree by Gen. Hermann Göring, as chief of Adolf Hitler's four-year plan for the Reich, makes employment of skilled men over 40 compulsory.

The decree, one of several published today, applies especially to fathers of families "so that no person shall lack work if he has ability."

At present, General Göring specified, the most important aims of the plan are armaments, food supply, production of home-made raw materials, increasing exports and healthful homes for workers.

The training of apprentices was made compulsory under the decrees in the building and metal trades industries. Skilled metal workers must be employed only at their particular skilled work, and all major building operations must obtain governmental sanction.

Concerning the compulsory labor section of the decree, General Göring said, "I order first that all businesses with staffs of 10 or more shall give employment to a proportionate number of persons 40 and over if (they) are capable.

"Local offices will determine the capabilities.

"Business must make a return by Jan. 15, 1937, showing the details of their staffs as they stood Jan. 4, 1937.

"Based on the foregoing, the Reich Employment Institute will determine to what extent businesses must employ older persons with due regard to circumstances in each case.

"Dismissal of younger employees in favor of older ones needs consent of the president of the Reich Employment Institute."

Degas' Paintings, Sketches, Sculpture Shown Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10—An exhibition of 101 Degas works, including 67 oils and pastels, 30 drawings, a few prints and one piece of sculpture, was opened to the public in the Philadelphia Museum of Art on Nov. 8. Henry P. McIlhenny, assistant curator of decorative arts, has spent six months assembling the exhibition.

In order that several famous examples of the work of this modern French painter might be included, the Louvre in Paris postponed its own Degas exhibition until after the American event.

Degas was intimately acquainted with American life. His mother was a native of New Orleans, and two brothers operated a cotton exchange in New Orleans. It was during a visit to them in 1872 that Degas painted "The Cotton Market in New Orleans," acquired by the Musée du Pau which is sending it back for this exhibition.

The show fills three rooms in the Art Museum, each devoted to a different period. In the first room are works dated from 1855 to 1870; in the second from 1870 to 1882; and in the third others reaching up to the turn of the century.

For every figure, for every detail, Degas made countless drawings and sketches. Ranging in date from 1855 to the late '90's, the drawings parallel the oils and pastels, and in some cases are the actual studies for paintings in the exhibition. Of the varied subject matter, the portraits perhaps are outstanding. Ernest Rouart of Paris has lent the Portraits of Manet, done on a sheet of pink paper. Other drawings have been lent by Paul J. Sachs; C. M. de Hauke, and John Nicholas Brown.

The exhibition also includes a small group of etchings and lithographs, many of which are lent by W. G. Russell Allen of Boston.

London Moves to 'Normalize' Strained Relations With Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 10—An "aide-mémoire" in which was outlined the British views on the problem of "normalizing" Anglo-Italian relations is understood to have been handed the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, by the British Ambassador to Rome, Sir Eric Drummond.

The aide-mémoire, coupled with Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin's warm reference to Italy in his Guildhall speech last night, the signature of two trade agreements and the withdrawal of the British Legation guard in Addis Ababa, is taken to indicate that Britain is moving to prevent the recent Italo-German rapprochement from developing into an anti-League bloc.

Back to Geneva

It is now evident that Britain is seeking to compose her differences with Italy in the Mediterranean on a League basis and having done so to turn again to negotiations on the new Western Locarno—in words of Mr. Baldwin: "As first step towards a European settlement."

Liquidation of Anglo-Italian differences in the Mediterranean would mean a changed outlook on the part of Italy toward the Locarno and there are already indications that Germany is apprehensive lest she should find herself alone in wanting to insulate the situation in the west from the situation in the rest of Europe. If Italy rejoined France and Britain, Germany would have to come to terms or be isolated.

Beck Visits London

Meanwhile, Poland's Foreign Minister, Mr. Joseph Beck, who is paying an official visit to London, is understood to be satisfied that Britain is not going to disinterest herself completely from what happens on Germany's eastern frontier.

If the present trend continues, observers here see that the League, despite Premier Mussolini's "readiness to see it die," will soon be resuming its former importance.

The Prime Minister expressed "with an extensive view" friendship not only with the United States, but with Poland, Egypt and Italy. He concluded by declaring he was determined that neither fascism nor communism ever would triumph in Great Britain.

British Prime Minister Warns That Another War Means World Revolution

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin warned last night that the inevitable result of war would be "world revolution" and pledged that his Government would try "to save Europe" through disarmament and lowered trade barriers.

Speaking at the banquet in honor of London's new Lord Mayor, Sir George Thomas Broadbridge, Mr. Baldwin said:

"I am prepared to devote all our efforts, whatever may be the cost in men and money, to do what is necessary, but I am conscious all the time of the folly of all of us.

"The Government is ready and anxious to embrace any and every opportunity to stem this growth of armament, and to effect a reduction of armament and enter into agreements which will make for peace and remove from Europe that fear which broods over her today."

The Prime Minister said that he hoped new negotiations of the Locarno powers would "constitute the first step toward European settlement."

Much of his speech was devoted to new trade agreements with Italy and the Argentine and with the Anglo-American joint policy of "liberation of the world from the shackles which unduly impede free development of international trade."

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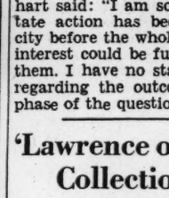
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Four-Year College Course Defended by Head of Smith; Education Called Ripening

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 10—Smith College doesn't agree with the University of Chicago in its ideas for the reform of modern higher education.

Dr. William Allan Neilson, president of the New England woman's college, challenged Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, sponsor of the University of Chicago plan, point by point in an address here. He took issue for one thing with the Chicago contention that students should graduate as quickly as they can qualify intellectually for a degree, whether it be in one year or four.

Education takes time; it is like a ripening process, Dr. Neilson maintained. He gave his conclusions out of long experience with the education of young people here and abroad, for he has taught in Scotland, France and Canada, as well as in American universities.

Short Time Deplored

It may be possible, he conceded, for a student to meet all the intellectual demands for a degree in much less than four years, but he declared that in his judgment the student who graduates too soon is cheated out of needed college experience. The object of the college is not to give mere intellectual training, he declared; its purpose is "the maturing of personalities, and in the maturing of personalities time is an important element and haste is an enemy." He further said:

Hierarchy of Values

"What we are trying to do is to teach our students to discover new values in life, as many kinds as possible; to teach them to rate these values, to get a hierarchy of values. By this I mean they should be able to determine what are the most worthwhile things in life, and the next most worthwhile, and so on, and that they should learn to proportion their efforts and time according to that hierarchy.

"The building of character is indeed a prime objective in the American college, but it is achieved as a by-product. The influences that bring it about are diffusive; they lie in the personalities of the instructors, in the tone of the institution as it is created by every official from the trustees down to the janitor."

More Than Intellectual

The things he mentioned as important in college education are "the physical things, the emotional and aesthetic things, the religious things, the social things," and he observed that they are "explicitly excluded from the general education program of Dr. Hutchins."

Dr. Neilson's listeners were keenly interested in hearing his educational creed, because they were mainly women who had been educated at Smith, along with their husbands and their friends. His address in Chicago was in fact delivered at what was called "a transplanted Smith campus."

Two-Day Reunion

For two days, last week end, Smith came to Chicago. This New England institution undertook to meet halfway its daughters who live scattered over the United States, by holding a reunion on the shores of Lake Michigan. Each year a different place is chosen, so that a different group of alumnae may be favored.

The Blackstone Hotel was called a "super campus house," and during the two days of the reunion it had a collegiate air. From this headquarters Smith graduates living in Chicago undertook to guide some 200 out-of-town guests through the city, their automobiles adorned with collegiate stickers. Alumnae came from the East as well as from "points West," among them Mrs. Dwight Morrow, toastmistress for the dinner meeting, at which Dr. Neilson and Prof. Oliver W. Larkin discussed modern educational trends.

Lespedeza Harvester Made in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—A lespedeza seed-harvesting machine has been patented by C. J. Hartsell of Mt. Gilead, and Lucian Strauss of Greensboro. The device may be attached to the conventional mowing machine. The wheeled framework carries the mown lespedeza from the sickle over perforated screens arranged to sieve the seeds from the hay.

About 20 years North Carolina farmers learned about lespedeza, which makes excellent forage, helps to build a more fertile soil. Now the crop is used in all parts of the State, spreading from the Piedmont Carolina into the mountains and eastward as far as Hyde County. One of the model machines is on exhibition in Greensboro and others may be found in Mt. Gilead.

American Lawyer

International

Thomas H. Lee

American-Born Chinese Is New York's First Lawyer of That Extraction

As the only lawyer of his race in New York's Chinatown, Mr. Lee hopes to carry on the work of his 72-year-old father, Nee-Lee, who is president of the Lin Sing Benevolent Association and an official mediator of disputes between the powerful On Leong and Hip Sing Tongs.

Albania Developed By Italian Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIRANA, Albania—The Bank of Naples has given Albania a loan of $1,245,000 for further improving the harbor of Durazzo, which is Albania's chief port. Already $3,000,000, mostly from Italian sources, has been spent on it.

It is recognized here that this new work on Durazzo has a connection with armament. The harbor must have larger wharfs, quays, storehouses, and docking facilities so as to serve armies. But these improvements will also aid Albania's economic development.

Albania has had the greatest need of roads and ports, and Italy has helped it build them. The program has enabled Albania to make a better network of communications than has existed in this part of the world since the days of the great Roman emperors.

Rearming in Britain and France

Land, Sea and Air Programs Given Paris Impetus

Navy Record Near

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Simultaneously with the nationalization of the French airplane industry, France is carrying out a 5,000,000,000 franc program for the expansion and modernization of its air force.

Not content with earlier plans calling for 1000 new fighting planes, Pierre Cot, French Minister of Air, has obtained the Cabinet's approval for an accelerated program implying the construction of nearly twice as many machines of the very newest type. Every effort is to be made to speed up production of these planes and to fit them with the latest and most effective fighting equipment.

In addition to doubling the number of "front-line" pursuit and bombing planes, M. Cot plans to devote part of the 5,000,000,000 francs to augmenting France's reserves of gasoline, encouraging research in the field of airplane instruments, and developing regional training centers for pilots. Thus the plan of the Air Ministry is to increase not only the number of planes but the number of available pilots as well.

Special attention is also to be given to the formation and training of squadrons designed particularly for co-operation with the Navy and Naval Air Force.

Along Every Line

A policy of close and effective coordination between the three branches of national defense—air, land and sea—is in future to replace the strict independence hitherto observed in France.

Speeding up its rearmament program on the sea, as well as on land and in the air, France is to undertake a naval building program for 1937 nearly four times that of recent years.

The official plans of the Ministry of Marine call for the construction of 51 ships next year, totaling 47,000 tons. Between 1932 and 1935 the building program averaged only about 30,000 tons annually. But to these 51 units and 47,000 tons of construction contained in the naval budget estimates for the coming year must be added the two 35,000-ton battleships announced last April.

These superdreadnoughts have not yet been begun, although orders have been placed for much of the material. The keel of the first, named the Richelieu, is expected to be laid at Brest in the immediate future, and the second, the Jean-Bart, is to be started at St. Nazaire as soon as the 26,500-ton cruiser Strasbourg is launched about the end of December or the beginning of January.

To Set Record

If the 70,000 tons of these two sea giants are added to the numerous smaller ships included in the regular building program, the total new tonnage which France will have under construction next year will reach 121,000, a record figure for the post-war years.

France's reason for thus speeding up the renovation and reinforcement of the navy lies in the generally disturbed state of Europe. It is due primarily, however, to the conviction entertained here that Germany has no real intention of keeping to the terms of the Anglo-German Naval Agreement which limits the size of Germany's navy to approximately one-third that of Great Britain.

In well-informed French naval circles, it is stated that Germany is now building ships and submarines at the rate of at least 80,000 tons a year, that this program is soon to be further expanded, and that in four or five years at most Germany will have a completely modern and powerful navy of over 420,000 tons, or about one-third of Britain's 1,200,000-odd tons.

Admiral's Question

"Is there any hope that Germany, at that moment, will check the momentum of her naval revival, and that she will scrupulously observe the undertaking so recently and so freely agreed to?" writes Admiral Lacaze, a former French Minister of the Navy in a semi-official study of France's naval policy. And he answers:

"It seems very unlikely. How is it possible to suppose that during a period of nearly 10 years, until the moment in other words, when the oldest ships of her modern fleet will reach replacement age, Germany will consent to close her shipyards and her arsenals and to dismiss a body of men trained at great cost for the building of highly specialized equipment, which has no equivalent either in the merchant marine or even in the industry of land and air armaments?

Powerful Navy

"On the contrary, everything points to the conclusion that the naval effort of Germany will be pursued. The Reich has undertaken the rapid construction of a fleet made up of ships which are in no way inferior to those of the most powerful navies; it is surely reasonable to see in this fact the development of a thoroughly meditated plan.

"On the average, the life of a warship is from 18 to 20 years; in annual construction rate of 70,000 tons must therefore one day correspond to a fleet of more than a million tons.

"This is a far cry from the 420,000 tons of the Anglo-German naval agreement. Nevertheless, it is in the light of those facts that Germany's intentions must be examined. It is for this reason that France has no right—less right than any other nation— to base her policy on the letter of an agreement concerning the sincerity of which more than one authority in Great Britain itself, has seen fit to express doubts."

U. S. Fisheries Give Lectures

Special fish cookery lectures and demonstrations have been inaugurated by the United State bureau of fisheries at the request of the Consumers' Council in Washington.

'Balloon Barrage' To Defend London

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 10

SIR THOMAS INSKIP, Minister for Defense Co-ordination, told the House of Commons today that Great Britain's munitions output would be extended in 1937 and continued until 1940 on an increasing scale for the Empire's defense.

An extensive "balloon barrage," meaning a system of nets suspended between balloons to trap attacking enemy planes, would be necessary for the defense of London, Sir Thomas said.

He also disclosed that more than 2400 pilots had been accepted for training since the beginning of British rearmament a year ago last May, out of 12,000 applicants.

Twenty thousand men, he said, have enlisted in the ground forces.

Trained Reserves Held Real Need Of American Army

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—An American army past the halfway mark on its program of modernization and already vastly improved in efficiency, but lacking the indispensable support of a trained reserve was presented to the public yesterday by Gen. Malin Craig, chief of staff.

Making his annual report to Acting Secretary of War Harry A. Woodring, the general reported substantial progress toward the modernization objective which has been set under the Roosevelt Administration, but laid emphasis on the absence as yet of any comprehensive provisions for development of a trained reserve.

So important is this lack deemed to be in high army circles that more than twice as much space was devoted to this in the report as to any one other subject. It was emphasized that the regular army as now constituted is organized on a skeleton basis. This skeleton force, if filled out to full strength, could theoretically hold the American front in any future war until such time as a citizens' army could be trained in the rear. It represents the minimum force which theoretically could hold off any enemy temporarily.

Trained Men Needed

But it is pointed out to fill out the regular army in an emergency, trained men would be necessary. Raw recruits would not be satisfactory. And there are no longer any trained reserves. Until recently there were veterans of the World War. But the bulk of these have passed the age where they could be used for this purpose.

The report covers the general range of army activities. It finds that at the end of the next year the army's aircraft procurement program will be 75 per cent complete; that mechanization is progressing rapidly although specific details are not given; that gas mask procurement is too slow; and that for the purposes of unified administration the War Department is in great need of a single building in Washington large enough to house all the branches of the service located here.

Officer Training

It shows also that Congress has made possible a program for the training of reserve officers which is considered most valuable, although not as extensive as the general staff asked. It makes possible 14 days of training a year for about 21,000 reserve officers, a year of training with the regular army for 1000, extended duty with the air corps for 300 more and 14-day study at the general and special service schools for 200. These activities will help provide the necessary reserve of trained officers, but does nothing to provide an enlisted reserve.

General Craig pointed out that the theory of a trained reserve has been put into practice in almost every other country and expressed hope that it soon will be possible for the financial condition of the country "to support this important and essential contribution to our national security."

Subject to Call

His proposal is for an increase in the length of enlistment to five years, of which only the first two would be served with the regular army. During the last three the enlisted man would receive a stipend of about $12 a year and be subject during that period to an immediate call to the colors. In this manner a larger number of men would be passed through the training of regular army of service and eventually a reserve of 150,000 men on immediate call would be developed. This number would make possible the immediate expansion of the regular army to full wartime strength without waiting for the training of raw volunteers.

"The increasing age of our veterans of the World War has rendered obvious the need of some form of trained enlisted reserve to provide in time of emergency the necessary additional strength to bring the regular army to full strength." General Craig said: "In former years the veterans of the late war were of such age as to be capable of rendering active service. Only to a limited extent is this true today. So it seems imperative that we take some steps to remedy the situation."

Lights Aid Petersburg Pike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 9—John Q. Rhodes Jr., director of the state division of motor vehicles, said that no fatal accidents had occurred on the lighted section of the Petersburg pike since the illumination was started about nine months ago. The section is about a mile long on Route 1 near Falling Creek.

Faster Warships of Smaller Type in London Scheme

Air Gets Recruits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—For the first time in many years, the British Government has begun the constructon of ships authorized under the 1936 program of the British Navy almost immediately after Parliament gave its sanction to the expenditure.

No less than £81,289,000 has already been allocated to the navy for the year 1936-7—£21,239,000 more than in the previous year. A supplementary estimate issued in May and July added more than £11,000,000 to the original total of nearly £270,000,000. It is by no means impossible that there will be additional "supplementaries" before the year is out.

37 New Vessels

Events of the past year, particularly in the Mediterranean area, have convinced the Government that the Navy at present has an insufficient number of smaller warships to safeguard British interests, particularly in regard to the vital need of maintaining British food supplies and communications with outlying parts of the Commonwealth.

Accordingly Britain is building under the 1936-7 program seven cruisers, 18 destroyers including flotilla leaders, two aircraft carriers and eight submarines. In addition, there are two battleships in accordance with the Washington Treaty schedule. These last have already been ordered but work will not actually be started until after Jan. 1, 1937, as specified in the treaty.

In all, Britain is building 37 new vessels in these five categories this year, compared with 22 last year and 17 the year before.

Orders Already Placed

Orders for three cruisers, nine superdestroyers, four submarines, as well as six sloops and various other lesser fry authorized under the 1936 program have already been placed. Two cruisers which have been authorized, however, cannot be started until next year, owing to the fact that under the 1930 London Treaty Great Britain can only lay down 27,000 tons of cruisers in 1936.

As was disclosed at the time of this year's London Naval Conference, Great Britain plans to raise her total of cruisers under 10,000 tons to 70. At the end of this year, although a number of new cruisers of last year's program will be well on the way to completion, Britain will actually have only 48 cruisers in service, not counting those of the Dominions.

Tonnage Limited to 339,000

Five small British cruisers are due to be scrapped in order to bring total cruiser tonnage to the 339,000 tons allowed under the London Treaty of 1930. Of the 48, three are understood to be undergoing an extensive refit to turn them into special anti-aircraft ships.

Considerable pressure was brought to bear on the Government to induce it to invoke the escalator clause of the 1930 treaty in order to save these five cruisers from the scrapheap. The Government, however, refused to do so on the ground that though the Navy needed the vessels there had been no unforeseen building by nonsignatory powers.

Will Keep Destroyers

The escalator clause was, however, invoked to save 40,000 tons of destroyers which would otherwise have had to be scrapped. Destroyers are regarded partly as anti-submarine vessels and both France and Italy have greatly exceeded the submarine tonnage anticipated when the 1930 Treaty was signed. Naval circles declare that Britain's destroyer quota in 1930 was predicated on the belief that no other country would have more than 60,000 tons of submarines. France today has nearly 100,000 tons and Italy well over 60,000 tons.

Besides being short of ships, the British Navy is also short of personnel. Naval circles put the figure at about 6000.

The result was that the May issue of the Monthly Navy List showed only seven capital ships in full commission—the lowest figure ever reported.

Motor Torpedo Boats

Great Britain, in company with Italy and presumably other powers, is developing a new type of small vessel—known during the war as coastal motor boats and nowadays in the case of Britain as the M. T. B. or motor torpedo boat. During the war the prototype of the modern M. T. B. played a considerable part in raiding and scouting activities. The new sleuths, however, are a much more formidable proposition capable of doing more than 40 knots.

Though precise details have not been published, it is understood the British M. T. B.'s carry two torpedoes and several machine guns. They are about 50 feet long and only cost about £23,000—as against £300,000 for an ordinary destroyer. They are too small and too fast for aircraft to bomb and have sufficient gun-power to tackle low-flying aircraft with complete confidence. Their crew normally consists of one officer and six other ranks. It appears certain that in any future naval engagement these midgets could play an important if not decisive part.

Antiaircraft Ships

Another new type of ship which is being developed in Britain is the anti-aircraft ship. Details are at present meager, but it is understood that several cruisers have been refitted with special batteries with which to engage attacking aircraft, thus setting the rest of the fleet free to attend to surface vessels.

Mosquito Drive Effective

Millions of mosquitos have been annihilated in Quincy by four gangs of men working under the direction of a Government mosquito control project. A busy season has been spent cleaning creeks, brooks, marsh lands and other spots where water becomes stagnant, in an effort to eliminate the insects in this section.

Future of GOP Seen Hinging On Choice of Party Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—At the time of the Republican national convention in Cleveland, Ohio, one statement was made frequently by political observers. It was "There is one man who can't lose, and he is John D. M. Hamilton. If Gov. Alfred M. Landon is elected, Mr. Hamilton will, of course, be sitting pretty. If he is defeated, Mr. Hamilton remains national chairman of the Republican party for four years, acting as spearhead of the Anti-New Deal drive in the country, and waiting for the inevitable reaction."

The first steps in making this story come true are now being taken with Chairman Hamilton's announcement of his plans for "revitalizing" the Republican opposition. But Mr. Hamilton's position, as well as that of other leaders of his party, is dependent on a fundamental decision that must be made: Whether the Republican party shall be under conservative or progressive leadership.

Definite Stand Likely

The decision may not be taken for some time, though the struggle between leaders of opposing factions is already under way. Matters may not come to a clear-cut answer anyway, for—as in the past campaign—it is possible to try and straddle, to present a candidate who is progressive in some areas and on some issues, and conservative at other moments. But, such tactics having led to one overwhelming defeat, the tendency probably will be for the party to face definitely one way or the other.

The alternatives are that of a Republican party which reverts to its erstwhile conservatism, with its bearer probably from the Atlantic seaboard, or a party believing that the signs of the times point to a new policy, with leadership in the hands of a vigorous group of "young" Republicans.

Balance of Power

There is one stable and continuing center of authority in the Republican party—the national committee. This body, despite some new faces that entered it at the Cleveland convention, remains predominantly conservative, the conduct of the last campaign demonstrated. The members remain in office for four years, and in off years they can constitute the balance of power within the party, particularly when it is weak in Congress.

Presiding over, guiding and being guided by the national committee stands Chairman Hamilton. In Kansas politics, in the years gone by, he has been on the conservative side of the fence. Rumors of disagreement between him and Governor Landon, who had been a Progressive, cropped up during the campaign. With Governor Landon relegated to the position of titular-leader alone, Mr. Hamilton will be able to choose his own course of action.

Most observers believe the chairman will lean more and more toward the conservative line, and that he will be joined by the bulk of the national committee as well as most of the remaining Republicanism in Congress. In a word, their aim will be to make the antithesis between the New Dealers and the opposition as great as possible.

In many of the post-electoral reviews, the conclusion is reached that it was the straddle—the attempt to out-promise the New Deal—which nullified the Republican campaign this time. The opposite view is also expressed.

Federal Financing For Public Utility Is Fought in Court

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—A Government attempt to furnish money for a publicly owned hydro-electric project was assailed as unconstitutional today in arguments before the Supreme Court.

Under attack was a $2,852,000 Public Works Administration loan and grant to Greenwood County South Carolina, for a project at Buzzard's Roost opposed by the Duke Power Company. The decision in this case was expected to control similar government activities.

Representing Duke were Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in the Wilson Administration, and W. S. O'B. Robinson, Charlotte, N. C., attorney.

Ready to speak for the Government and Greenwood County in defense of the project were Solicitor General Stanley Reed, Jerome Frank, special assistant to the attorney general; W. H. Nicholson of Greenwood, S. C., and D. W. Robinson of Columbia, S. C.

The court ruled yesterday that states and cities must share alike in collecting unpaid taxes from an insolvent concern.

Four companies lost their attack on a Federal Trade Commission order barring them from distributing in interstate commerce boxes of candy which usually were sold upon a "prize or chance basis."

A Texas statute imposing an occupation tax on oil produced within the state was held constitutional.

The Mechanics Universal Joint Company of Rockford, Ill., and the estate of its former president, Eric S. Ekstrom, lost their effort to keep from returning $42,761 withdrawn from the Manufacturers National Bank & Trust Company of that city, the day before it closed in 1931.

Eight California men convicted of "reckless and malicious" possession of dynamite lost in their effort to escape serving state prison sentences.

President Sees Need To Cut Federal Units

(Continued from Page 1)

federal reorganization, insofar as it is proposed to consolidate, merge or re-orient existing executive agencies, but the two matters will be considered independently, at least for the present.

As far back as the Wilson Administration the President sought and secured blanket authority to re-group federal agencies as he saw fit for the better waging of the war, but this applied only to the specific wartime purpose, and the power elapsed with the armistice.

Even before that, President Taft pointed out in a message to Congress in 1912 that the executive branch had "never been studied in detail as one piece of administrative mechanism." The Taft Administration had a commission on Emonomy and Efficiency which was preparing a general scheme for reorganization of government, but Democrats won control of the House and declined to make an additional $200,000 appropriation necessary to complete its labors and the work went for naught.

Then came the Harding effort. Walter F. Brown, later Postmaster General, was named by the President with the approval of Congress to a place on the legislative joint committee dealing with the matter. The Brown report was submitted in July, 1922, President Harding took no action till February, 1923, the joint committee ultimately submitted greatly modified legislation June, 1924, and after splintering under strong opposition, the effort ultimately collapsed when Congress quit March 4, 1925.

President Coolidge later recommended action on the Brown-Harding reorganization bill, but nothing was ever done about it.

Mr. Hoover came to the White House fresh from a reorganization of the great Commerce Department under his leadership. He had appeared earlier as a witness before the Congressional Joint Committee in 1924, and cited major benefits from better organization: monetary gains, and gains in efficiency.

Hamilton Hunts $1,000,000 to Pay Republican Debt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Faced with a deficit estimated at about $1,000,000, John D. M. Hamilton, Republican national chairman, is out today trying to raise this money and put his party on its feet to wage a "militant four-year campaign."

Mr. Hamilton passed yesterday in New York in conference with party leaders, among whom were Charles D. Hilles, national committeeman, and Charles B. Goodspeed, national committee treasurer. The meeting, it was learned, had to do almost wholly with funds and was seen as a sequel to the trip Mr. Hamilton made here last month, when big contributions to the party's war chest practically had ceased and pessimism with regard to the election had become obvious in high Republican quarters.

Sees Hope In Outlook

Mr. Hamilton declared he was not at all discouraged over the outlook. "I think from an organization standpoint we are better off, despite our defeat, than we have been in many years," he said. "Never has there been a better spirit among workers than when we went to bat in this election. Of course, the whole thing went far beyond organization lines. It was the American people voting affirmation of the policies of President Roosevelt."

Mr. Hamilton had no patience with any talk of the Republican Party being "dead."

Militant Minority Needed

"Under the American form of government and under our two-party system, there has to be a place for a militant and vigorous minority party—one that will be active, not in backbiting, not in hamstringing, but one that will be a guard for our principles set forth in our platform and the speeches of our candidates," he added.

Headquarters of the Republican National Committee will be moved back to Washington, D. C., and the fight taken up again, he said.

If the Republicans have any designs on the "Gold Democrats" who marched under the "Jeffersonian" banner with the Republicans in the last campaign, Mr. Hamilton kept them secret. Asked if the latch key was out for Alfred E. Smith, John W. Davis, James A. Reed and other prominent Democrats who bolted their party and took the stump for Gov. Alfred M. Landon, the Republican chairman refused to speak for any of them individually.

"The latch key is still out for those who believe in the views as set forth in the campaign," he replied.

Stands on Platform

Mr. Hamilton said he saw no need for a basic change in the political philosophy of the Republican party, thus indicating that he stood four-square on the Cleveland, Ohio, platform. He left here last night for the West, saying he expected to see Governor Landon in Topeka, Kan., soon.

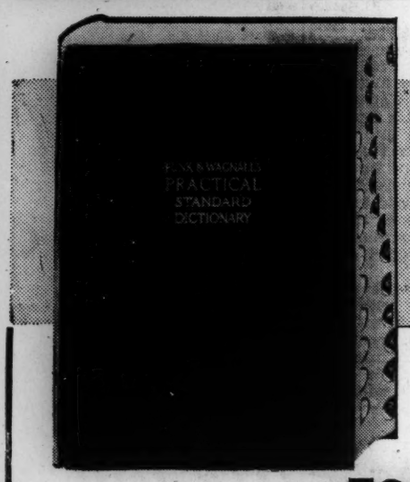
The campaign cost the Democrats approximately $3,300,000 and left them in debt to the extent of about $500,000, according to James A. Farley, national chairman. Mr. Farley is in New York today, where, after being a guest at a dinner by national committee workers and a few political correspondents at the Biltmore Hotel tonight, he will leave for a short vacation in Ireland.

Mr. Farley said he would serve out his term as Postmaster General, but would not seek reappointment. It is known, however, that the job is his for another four years if he will take it.

Party Raised $2,700,000

W. Forbes Morgan, Democratic National Committee treasurer, said the books would be closed Nov. 20. "About $2,700,000 was raised during the campaign, which was more than the actual budget of $2,500,000," he said. "This latter, however, has been exceeded by several hundred thousand dollars."

Mr. Morgan paid tribute to the way the southern states "came through" with contributions. He said Texas, South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Florida exceeded their quotas.



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Lecture on Christian Science by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B.

Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., of Toronto, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Jesus, Our Exemplar" this noon under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in Colonial Theater.

The lecturer was introduced by Ralph B. Scholfield, C. S., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

I have much pleasure in welcoming you here today. As the period allotted for this lecture is approximately thirty-five minutes, I will not take up more of this valuable time, and I will now introduce to you the lecturer, Gavin W. Allan of Toronto, Canada, a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

If we would understand Christianity—its Principle and its practice—we must begin by understanding its Founder, "the man Christ Jesus," because he and he alone has been its perfect exponent, its perfect demonstrator. If we examine the life of Jesus as portrayed in the Gospels we cannot fail to note some of his outstanding characteristics. Let us consider a few of his traits which have not been sufficiently stressed.

One outstanding characteristic of Jesus was his habit of seeing and appreciating the good in his fellow men. He saw more good in men than they suspected themselves. As he passed through Capernaum he saw a tax-gatherer in his office. Those about him saw in this man a traitor to every standard of patriotism, a man living on his countrymen. Jesus saw more and invited the man to be one of his company. Something in the man awoke, "and he left all, rose up, and followed him," and there stepped forth Matthew, the disciple.

Followers of Jesus 'To Seek and to Save'

There are in a very real sense beautiful qualities latent in the life of every man. Only a vision like that of Jesus can perceive them. Only a love like that of Jesus can awaken them, and we too as his followers are here "not to condemn" but "to seek and to save."

Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, has said, "The true nature of anything is the best it can grow into." That is, one's true nature may not be what he appears to be, but the best he may become: one's true nature may not be fully shown by either past or present achievements, but by his highest capacities and promise. The true nature of anything is the *best* it can grow into. Not by our unworthy but by our exalted moments should we judge ourselves. When we are most unselfish, when we are most aware of God, and our hearts beat in fullest sympathy with our fellow men, then are we the more truly ourselves.

It is largely true that we see what we are equipped by education and experience to see. For example, you send three men, an artist, a botanist, and a lumberman, to examine a certain oak tree and bring you a report. The artist comes back with a report on the beauty of the tree; the botanist with its botanical name, Quercus alba, White Oak; the lumberman, 300 feet. He saw lumber. All went to view the same thing. In a way all saw the same thing. Yet it must be said all saw differently, each seeing most clearly what he was equipped by education and experience to see.

The photograph one takes depends upon where he places his camera. So one's impression of men will depend upon the standpoint from which he views them, or what he really knows about man. Jesus saw men from the viewpoint of a complete understanding of what man is. He saw more clearly than anyone else has ever seen the good in man. He knew that the real man is ever the perfect expression of his perfect Father, God. He proved this times without number. Had Jesus not known that God alone governs man, could he have instantaneously healed a person who had been for years unable to walk? Had Jesus not known that sight is a quality of Mind which the real man ever possesses, could he have instantaneously healed the man who was "born blind"? Had he not known that health is a quality of Mind which man cannot lose, could he have proved on many occasions and to multitudes of sick folk that they were well? Had Jesus not known that man's life is deathless because God is man's Life, could he have proved instantaneously to Lazarus that though he had lain in the grave four days he was in reality alive and well?

Man Is Seen Expressing Harmony

Where others saw a human being whose normal movements were hampered by distorted limbs, Jesus saw man expressing God's harmonious government. He must have known that, as Mrs. Eddy has expressed it (Science and Health, p. 283), "Mind is the source of all movement, and there is no inertia to retard or check its perpetual and harmonious action." Where others saw their fellow men ill "with divers diseases and torments" Jesus saw—what? Let me answer this question with a sentence from the Christian Science textbook. No other statement I know of presents so concisely and so completely Jesus' view of man and its direct and inevitable result. This is it: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick" (Science and Health, pp. 476, 477).

Mrs. Eddy Healed By Study of Bible

Do you ask how it came about that Mrs. Eddy understood so well the background and method of Jesus' marvelous works? Because she had devoted years to the study and practice of them. First she was remarkably healed of an injury caused by an accident, and pronounced fatal by the physicians. This healing came about while she was pondering Matthew's account of a healing by Jesus. But to be healed herself was not enough. She must know the Science of this healing in order that others might be healed. For three years, Mrs. Eddy tells us (Science and Health, p. 109), she "sought the solution of this problem of Mind-healing, searched the Scriptures and read little else, kept aloof from society, and devoted time and energies to discovering a positive rule." She discovered the long-lost Science of healing, and submitted it to the broadest practical tests in the healing of disease of every kind for nine years before writing the Christian Science textbook. Indeed so completely did Mrs. Eddy understand the truth upon which Jesus' healings were based, and so clearly has she presented those truths about God and man in the Christian Science textbook, that men and women are now being healed daily simply through the study of this book.

Jesus Most Fearless Man of His Time

Another characteristic of Jesus was his fearlessness. In this he exceeded all other men of his time. Quite early in his ministry he became aware that the truths he was teaching were so obnoxious to those in authority that sometime they would cease to tolerate him. Yet he continued to teach. He knew that his attitude toward man ran counter to the traditions and prejudices of nationality, race, caste, and creed, yet he continued to deal with men as individuals and upon the basis of their needs. He foresaw that his practice of the truth about God and man would result in his betrayal and crucifixion, yet he did not cease his healing works. He knew that he was surrounded by enemies, that he was, to use his own expression, as a "sheep in the midst of wolves." Yet he was unafraid.

He detected fear in the minds of others. He recognised what they were fearing. But he saw further and perceived the unreality and powerlessness of fear in the same situation. He encouraged his disciples to "Be not afraid," to "Fear not," and on one occasion he rebuked them with, "Why are ye fearful?" If Jesus could be unafraid in a situation which everyone else feared, there is but one satisfactory explanation, and that is that he knew more, that he understood the situation more completely, that he saw what they did not see; and his rebuking others for being afraid indicates that he believed it possible for them to see what he saw and to understand what he understood.

Why was Jesus unafraid? Because of the completeness of his understanding of God, his understanding of man, and his understanding of the relation which ever exists between God and man. Fear and understanding cannot dwell together. Jesus knew God as the divine Principle of the universe. He had proved his understanding of Principle. He had proved over and over again God's ability and willingness to meet the needs of His children whether the need seemed to be the supply of food, the restoration of health, the protection from disaster or even resurrection from the grave. Jesus did not merely believe in God. He knew God to be man's perfect Principle, and was able to prove this. He was a scientific Christian.

Mrs. Eddy Overcame Great Opposition

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in her endeavor to follow the teachings and practice of Christ Jesus encountered much the same kind of opposition. Is it not strange that the reformer, one who selflessly devotes his life to finding the way and leading his people out of bondage, should be misrepresented and abused? Was it because Mrs. Eddy failed on any occasion to heal the sick or the sinning that she was denounced? No, not in a single instance. Did her instantaneous healings of admittedly incurable disease seem to be the occasion for jealousy and hatred to strike at her? It would seem so, strangely enough. Did her proclamation of a new and truer view of God arouse the enmity of her fellow men? Not especially. It is conceivable that if Mrs. Eddy had confined her activities to speaking, she might have announced her discovery of the truth about God without its stirring the people to enmity against her. But when she put into practice what she had learned about God; when that true view of God was translated into an altogether new attitude toward man, an attitude which differed fundamentally from the universally accepted views of man; when that true view of man was not only proclaimed but proved to be efficacious in the healing of the sick, in the comforting of the sorrowful, and in the reformation of the sinner; when the carnal mind detected that its powerlessness, its nothingness, had been disclosed, it rose in all its pretense to might to destroy its destroyer and aimed its weapon at the Discoverer of Christian Science. Yet she daily continued to teach and practice the truth she discovered.

Sought to Save Men From Slavery of Beliefs

Writing of her longing to help humanity, the inescapable conflict, and the sure reward, Mrs. Eddy has said (Science and Health, p. 226), "The lame, the deaf, the dumb, the blind, the sick, the sensual, the sinner, I wished to save from the slavery of their own beliefs and from the educational systems of the Pharaohs, who to-day, as of yore, hold the children of Israel in bondage. I saw before me the awful conflict, the Red Sea and the wilderness; but I pressed on through faith in God, trusting Truth, the strong deliverer, to guide me into the land of Christian Science, where fetters fall and the rights of man are fully known and acknowledged." She foresaw the conflict but she pressed on. She too was unafraid.

Through revelation, reason, and demonstration she acquired an understanding of the truth about God and man. This understanding of the divine Mind, of God and His laws, enabled her to detect the counterfeit operations of the human mentality and its accepted beliefs of cause and effect. She saw that sickness of every kind is based on fear. Not only was she able to discern that fear is the cause of sickness, but she was able to point out definitely the basis of its destruction, as in this passage from our textbook (Science and Health, p. 412), "The great fact that God lovingly governs all, never punishing aught but sin, is your standpoint, from which to advance and destroy the human fear of sickness."

Sickness Declared To Be a Temptation

Speaking of the Christian Scientist, Mrs. Eddy has said (Science and Health, p. 450), "Sickness to him is no less a temptation than is sin." Have you ever looked upon sickness in its inception as a temptation? Have you ever thought of it as an argument, a demand, a whispered suggestion? If you think of it in that way perhaps you will feel better able to cope with it. Let me illustrate. Let us compare the temptation to be sick with the temptation to steal. Suppose that you were shown into a room alone in someone else's house and there was some money lying on the table. I shall not say it is probable, but it may be possible under some circumstances, that a suggestion might come to you saying, Take it. What would you do? If you were striving to follow the teachings of Jesus, our Exemplar, would you not answer it with a definite, No, I will not? and perhaps support that answer with some such statement as this if you are a Christian Scientist, I am governed by Principle, dishonesty has no attraction for me. I am honest. I will have nothing to do with it. Suppose the argument returns, saying, There's nobody looking. Will you not stand your ground and just as definitely and decidedly say, No? Suppose it comes again saying, No one would know anything about it. Would you not be even more emphatic, if possible, in its rejection? If you did so do you not think that you would be strengthened and the temptation be weakened each time you met it with a decisive denial?

Now let us suppose that you wake some morning and something seems to whisper, You are ill. How are you going to deal with this suggestion? Are you going to meet it with a vigorous, No, and if necessary support that denial with an affirmation of your immunity from any such thing because you know that you are under God's loving care and protection? Or are you going to examine your body, that is, think about it all over to find out how it feels? Suppose the argument returns, saying, You remember you got wet yesterday. Are you not going to deny emphatically the suggestion that a little water can disturb the harmony of man? Will you not mentally insist that man is under God's government and that His government is harmonious? Thus doing you will reject and refute the arguments, the suggestions, the demands, the temptations to accept as yours something that never did, does not now, and never will belong to you.

The suggestion to steal does not come from the money, neither does the temptation to be sick come from the body. In either case the temptation is mental, and must be met mentally and from this Christianly scientific basis, that God, good, alone governs man.

Looking at sickness in this way, and this is a proper way to look upon it, helps to dispel the fear of it, and helps us to see that it is entirely within our God-given power to refuse it admittance to our mental house.

Christian Science Gives Understanding of God

Through Christian Science we may gain an increasing understanding of God, of His nearness, of His ability and willingness to meet our needs, and thus in ever increasing measure dispel fear from our lives. Our Master led and showed us the way. By parable after parable, illustration after illustration, proof after proof, he endeavored to show us that God is Love alone; that His love completely surrounds, completely enfolds us, and therefore there is no occasion for fear.

Our Leader, Mrs. Eddy, followed closely in the footsteps of the great Exemplar. So clearly did she perceive the unreality of fear that she was able to write in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 61), "Science saith to fear, 'You are the cause of all sickness; but you are a self-constituted falsity, —you are darkness, nothingness. . . . You do not exist, and have no right to exist, for "perfect Love casteth out fear."'"

According to Christian Science, then, these are the facts: that the man of God's creating is unafraid, and that you yourself are no other than this man.

Jesus Is Revealed As a Happy Man

Another characteristic of Jesus was happiness. It is possible that this statement may surprise some of you. Can it be possible, you say, that Jesus was a happy man? Did he not encounter opposition, rejection, and persecution such as no one else has ever experienced? Yes, that is true, and because of these he has been called the "Man of Sorrows." But do you really believe that title fittingly described his character, or habit of mind? True, he endured ingratitude and persecution unspeakable. But did he not win a spiritual victory over them in every instance? He was always victorious. He lived habitually in the sunshine of his sureness of God. He said that he abode in his Father's love, that he desired that his joy might remain in his followers, and that their "joy might be full." In the light of what Jesus knew, of what he had proved over and over of God's love and nearness, can we think of him as other than joyous and happy?

There may be those who are so sure that Jesus was habitually sad and sorrowful that they feel that his followers should always be grave and long-faced, indeed they may even go so far as to doubt the Christianity of anyone who is habitually joyous.

But let us look at this subject from the viewpoint of Christian Science. Mrs. Eddy has said (Science and Health, p. 337), "For true happiness, man must harmonize with his Principle, divine Love." Did not Jesus' life abundantly demonstrate his at-one-ment with the Father? Did he not then possess true happiness? Mrs. Eddy has said further, "Happiness is spiritual, born of Truth and Love" (*ibid.*, p. 57). Surely then, Jesus, who manifested all the spiritual qualities without measure, must have been the happiest of men.

A well-known hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 109) tells us that the man "whose life of care and labor flows, where God points out the way" is happy. Should not this be our daily endeavor, to seek and to follow God's guidance in the ordinary affairs of everyday life, yes, "in every act, in every thought"?

Thus doing we shall be led aright, not only in the many decisions incident to our daily occupation, but in the realm of thought we shall be empowered to detect and reject those thought-parasites, such as selfishness, expectation of evil, resentment, revenge, and fear, which could not develop in us save only as they fed upon us, and we shall be inspired to implant those thought-seeds which as they grow will make us resemble more and more in character our great Exemplar.

Brodie & Son

FOR more than forty years we have maintained a reputation for correctness in Men's Clothes. That is why our patrons come to us with confidence.

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BOSTON

Metal Book Holder and Quarterly Stand. Holds your Bible, Textbook (Pocket Edition) and Quarterly when not in use. Forms a stand to hold Quarterly. *Bronze Finish.* Ideal holiday gift. Order today. Money refunded if not satisfied. $3 POST PAID

ORCHARD, 119 W. 23, NEW YORK.

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EVERY MAN LIKES OUR POUND CAKE!
DRAKE'S CAKES

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Are you shipping a package to the next town? Call Railway Express. ● Are you sending books, gifts, supplies—anything across the continent? Railway Express will handle it for you swiftly, safely and economically. ● In all cities and principal towns Railway Express will call at your door on phone call, give you a receipt for your shipment and forward it at passenger train speed. Your package will be promptly delivered to destination where we take a receipt proving safe and correct delivery. ● Merely phone nearest Railway Express office, located throughout the country, for service or information.

RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY INC.
NATION-WIDE RAIL-AIR SERVICE

THE goods whose names you see advertised over and over again have made reputations that they must keep up.

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Therefore, it is pretty safe to assume that advertised goods are good goods, sound in their qualities and honest in their value.

The favorite route between Boston and New York

FALL RIVER LINE

$4.00 One Way
$6.50 Round Trip

FROM NEW YORK—Lv. Pier 14, N. R. (Fulton St.) daily at 5:30 p. m.
FROM BOSTON—Lv. So. Station daily at 6:00 p. m.

"What a Flavor"

Words cannot describe it—but it's different, and once you taste it, you too will agree it has unusual goodness.

CRANBERRY ORANGE RELISH
(No Cooking)

1 pound (4 cups) cranberries 1 to 1½ oranges 2 cups sugar

Method: Put cranberries through meat grinder. Pare oranges with sharp knife; remove seeds; trim off white membrane (leaving the pulp exposed on the surface). Put rind and pulp through grinder, mix with sugar and berries. Let stand a few hours before serving. For future use pour in glasses, cover with paraffin.

There are many other delightful ways to serve fresh cranberries. Send a postal for a free recipe book. Address Dept. CS, American Cranberry Exchange, 90 W. Broadway, New York City.

Eatmor Cranberries

YOUR NEIGHBORS MADE THIS TEST!

QUESTIONNAIRE

Compared to the gasoline you have been using . . . did you get:—

(1) quicker starting? 87% YES
(2) faster pickup? 80% YES
(3) more power on hills? 72% YES
(4) better all-around performance? 95% YES

1214 motorists in 14 cities tested a "mystery" gasoline. 95% of them proved that it gave better performance than the gasoline they had been using.

This "mystery gas" was Blue Sunoco.

LETTER FROM E. W. SAYBOLT & CO.
A recognized authority on Petroleum

This is to certify that we have supervised the filling of the drums of gasoline for these tests, and sealed them with tamper-proof EWSCO seals.

Furthermore, our laboratory analyses have proved that this gasoline was regular Blue Sunoco Motor Fuel in every respect, except for the blue coloring, which was omitted to avoid identification by motorists taking part in the tests. Coloring, however, does not affect the performance of the gasoline in any way.

LETTER FROM ROSS FEDERAL RESEARCH CORPORATION
A nationally known organization

We witnessed the sealing of gasoline drums at the refinery and shipped these drums to Ross Federal men in fourteen cities. Our representatives broke the seals, and gave ten gallons of Blue Sunoco, minus its identifying blue color, to approximately one hundred motorists in each of these cities, first pumping out the gas in their tanks.

Later, our representatives called upon these same motorists and obtained their unbiased answers. We tabulated the reports, and certify to the correctness of the figures in this advertisement.

Truth in gasoline advertising!—Fact, instead of claims!—is what Blue Sunoco brings you in the most complete, the most daring test ever devised for any gasoline!

HOW THIS TEST WAS MADE

We employed the services of the Ross Federal Research Corp.—an entirely independent, fact-finding organization. Unknown even to our own employees, this organization sent its men out into the highways and byways of fourteen cities—large and small—from Massachusetts to Virginia and westward.

WE LEFT THE BLUE OUT OF BLUE SUNOCO

This was to prevent identification. Otherwise, this gasoline was regular Blue Sunoco and the certificate to the left, made by an independent testing laboratory, proves it.

WHO TOOK PART IN THIS TEST?

More than twelve hundred motorists—people like yourself; workmen and clerks, housewives and doctors, business executives and others, were asked to try this "mystery" gasoline.

They came from all walks of life, in all makes of cars. The gasoline was drained from their tanks and replaced with ten gallons of this "mystery" gasoline. Then they went out to test it. Later, they were asked for their honest, candid opinions. Here are the figures. The statements of those motorists who were already using Blue Sunoco have been omitted from the compilation.

BLUE SUNOCO WINS AGAINST 54 OTHER LEADING BRANDS OF GASOLINE

In this remarkable test, Blue Sunoco was compared with 54 other makes of gasoline—extra-priced, regular-priced, cut-priced. The 1214 motorists who took part in the test didn't know which gasoline they were testing—don't know even yet, until they read this report.

95% OF THESE MOTORISTS PROVED THE SUPERIORITY OF BLUE SUNOCO IN ALL-AROUND PERFORMANCE. THIS, BEYOND QUESTION, RANKS IT AS AMERICA'S OUTSTANDING MOTOR FUEL AT ANY PRICE.

BLUE SUNOCO
THE ONLY TRUE BLUE MOTOR FUEL

Redskin's Franchise May Be Shifted to Another City—Eddie Shore Arrives

'Best Looking Team In Years,' Says Ross

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"When I say this is the best looking Bruin team we've had in years, I mean just that," said Art Ross after practice on the Arena ice yesterday. The team manager and vice-president has gone to New York for the league meeting today and left the players in charge of Fred Hitchman, coach and bench manager.

"That game in Montreal didn't mean a thing. We have not started to click yet. And at the same time look out for those Canadiens, they are fast and hard to play against." Ross is really enthusiastic about this new edition of the Bruins. He brought back Nels Stewart for a trial and the big fellow looked pretty good for being on skates the first time this year.

Hooley Smith is a natural in the first line. He is not going at top speed yet, and neither has Dit Clapper nor Captain Beatty learned Smith's style enough yet to present smoothness in attack, but they will. The second line of Bun Cook, Cooney Weiland and Roy Goldsworthy may develop into one of the best lines in the league, three veterans and all good hockey players.

What to do on the third line is a problem facing Ross. He has Nels Stewart, Bill Cowley and Ray Getliffe, centers; Charlie Sands and Peggy O'Neil, right wingers, and Sammy McManus, left wing. Getliffe might be used at left wing, too. By tomorrow night Art plans to weed his squad somewhat, but he is reluctant to make any hasty decisions.

On defense the Bruins have Eddie Shore and Jack Portland for the starters, with Joe Jerwa and Flash Hollett as replacements and Teddy Graham for spare. Tiny Thompson, of course, is continuing in goal and being rated the best goalie in the league, has little concern about his position.

Strange as it may seem, Mr. Stewart, the veteran all clubs seem to have passed up, looked like the best center on the third line despite not having been on skates before. Now Ross is in somewhat of a quandary—he does not like to think that hasty judgment on Stewart might deprive the Bruins of a good man.

Stewart is slow, but so too is Bill Cowley. Ray Getliffe seems to be trying more for the left wing position on the third line and it is a question of whether he can outlast the fast and clever Sammy McManus. In practice here McManus looks the smoother of the two. On the right wing Sands, because of his experience and weight, seems to be the logical right winger and Peggy O'Neil is likely to be kept for general utility purposes.

The team will continue practice for a few days and try to smooth out the rough spots for the home opening against Canadiens at the Garden Sunday night.

Bulletin

Eddie Shore reported at the Boston Arena for a short workout this noontime. He arrived from Detroit where he had completed some private business; but did not reach the Arena in time for the regular workout. He will play in the exhibition game at Providence tomorrow night.

Hockey Briefs

NEW ENGLAND hockey writers have been invited to attend a dinner at Providence tomorrow night, after which they will view the exhibition game between the Providence Reds and the Boston Bruins.

Manager Art Ross has suspended Max Kaminsky, Bruin center, who failed to sign his contract. Kaminsky refuses to accept a minor league clause in his contract and has stated that he will open a store and go into business. When Kaminsky was offered for sale there were no takers.

Quiet, mild-mannered George Hainsworth, Toronto goalie, is competing for his position with young Walter "Turk" Broda being tested as a possible replacement. The situation is dramatized by some writers and while it might be possible that Broda will win out, Hainsworth has the inside track with experience.

The one-sided defense of the Bruins is an interesting situation to watch. Eddie Shore and Joe Jerwa, tried and true defensemen, are both playing on the right side necessitating the development of two leftside players. Jack Portland, Flash Hollett and Teddy Graham are the available men. Graham, the veteran among the three, is handicapped by injury.

In the game tomorrow night Art Ross probably will give all members a chance to play, hoping to arrive at a decision on who will have to be dropped from the list of 19. Even Nels Stewart may see some action. There is a chance that Ross will trade or negotiate with some club for Stewart at the New York meeting today.

W. M.

Minors Adopt New Rules for Hockey

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10 (AP)—Coaches and officials of the eastern division of the International-American Hockey League agreed yesterday to a uniform interpretation of rules, new and old, including freezing the puck, intentional offside and the antiquated antidefense.

The agreement came at a session presided over here by Maurice Podoloff, president of the league, at which technical points regarding the two-minute penalty rule for freezing the puck against the boards when the offender is not being checked by an opponent and the two phases of the intentional offside pass were discussed at length.

For an intentional offside the disk will be brought back to within 15 feet from the side of the offending team's cage for a faceoff, while an intentional offside pass into the attacking zone will result in the puck being brought back to the blue line and faced off.

Little attention will be paid to the antidefense rule against more than two players remaining in the defense zone when definitely "loafing" there.

Attending the session besides Podoloff were Norm Himes of the New Haven Eagles, Albert Leduc and Gene Dubuc of the Providence Reds, George Boucher of the Springfield Indians, Herb Gardiner of the Philadelphia Ramblers and Referees Norm Shay, Frank Synott, Billy Coutu and Bill Shaver.

R. I. State Runners Win

Harriers from Rhode Island State College won the New England Intercollegiate A. A. A. cross-country championship over the Franklin park course yesterday with 82 points. Northeastern University was second with 91 and University of Maine third with 104. New Hampshire won the freshman title with 37 points, with Rhode Island second with 111. Andrew Zamparelli '39 of Northeastern won the individual championship title, covering the four-mile course in 21m. 57 2-5s. Donald Smith of Maine won the freshman race of 2¾ miles in 16m. 58 1-5s.

Inter-City Hockey League

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 10 (AP)—The Intercity Amateur Hockey League organized for the season here last night with 11 clubs represented. The league will open next Monday evening. Teams included in this year's circuit are Brooklyn, Conn.; Worcester, Mass.; Arlington, R. I.; Scituate, R. I.; Taunton, Mass.; Franklin, Mass.; Edgewood, Greenville, Warwick, Norwood and East Providence, R. I.

Shamrocks Meet Rams Tomorrow

The Boston Shamrocks and the Cleveland Rams—each tied for first place in the American Professional Football League—meet tomorrow afternoon at National League Field in a crucial game which will decide, unless a tie results, who belongs on top of the ladder.

The game should be packed with thrills for there will be the kicking, passing and running of Boston's Hank Soar and Don Elser against the Rams' Stan Pincura and Harry Mattos. Pincura was Ohio State's choice for All-America quarterback last year.

Soar's passing and running have been mainly responsible for the Shamrock's position at the top of the league and his work has led to almost every touchdown the Boston team has scored. Elser's speed, accurate passing and kicking, not to mention his receiving, has been the other spectacular spot in the local backfield.

If all the four stars are at the top of their form tomorrow, Boston fans may expect one of those ding, dong football battles in which anything can happen at anytime. The Rams are noted for their unorthodox and spectacular open play. It is nothing for them to uncork a maneuver in which four backs handle the ball before it finally reaches its destination.

On their own account the Shamrocks have scored 80 per cent of their touchdowns via the air. Not that their line play has been weak, but it has been plain that Coach George Kenneally's system uses the pass at any and all times in the ball game. In the last meeting of the teams it was a 43-yard pass on the first play after the first kickoff which set the Cleveland club back in its territory and opened up its defense so that the Rocks' line could function on high. The game will start promptly at 2 p. m. and the Shamrocks management is making preparations for handling a holiday crowd of 20,000.

Brown Leads Soccer League

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 10 (AP)—Brown is still leading in the New England Intercollegiate Soccer League standing, according to the tabulations announced last night by T. W. Taylor of Brown, secretary of the league. Dartmouth and Wesleyan are tied for second place, and Harvard is in third place. Brown has 10 points; Dartmouth and Wesleyan, 8 each; Harvard, 7; Yale and Mass. State, 6 each; Williams, 3; Conn. State, Tufts and Amherst, 2 each, and Springfield and M. I. T., none. Brown, Harvard and Yale each have two games remaining, and Wesleyan, Mass. State, Williams, Conn. State, Tufts, Amherst, Springfield and M. I. T., one each.

Big Ten Football Standing

College	W	T	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Northwestern	5	0	0	77	40	1.000
Minnesota	3	0	1	111	6	.750
Ohio State	2	0	1	64	14	.667
Indiana	2	0	1	27	16	.667
Purdue	2	0	1	70	54	.667
Illinois	1	1	1	11	19	.500
Chicago	1	0	3	14	85	.333
Wisconsin	0	0	3	38	62	.000
Michigan	0	0	3	0	49	.000
Iowa	0	1	3	13	83	.000

Victoria 50 Runs Behind

MELBOURNE, Nov. 10 (Canadian Press)—A fourth-wicket partnership of I. S. Lee and B. A. Gregory, which netted 263 runs, put Victoria 50 runs behind the Marylebone Cricket Club's first innings score of 344 yesterday. Victoria has compiled 294 for 5. The four-day match concludes today.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Chicago Bears are looking for Coach George Halas and Halas is looking for the New York newspaper man who wrote the Bears should collect time and a half for beating the Giants Sunday . . . This couldn't happen anywhere but in New York: Grantland Rice, the sports writer, lives in an apartment on Fifth Avenue . . . Two years ago Jimmy Crowley, Fordham coach, moved into the adjoining suite . . . Since then Rice has seen Crowley twice—once in Berlin and once in Los Angeles . . . And now you tell one.

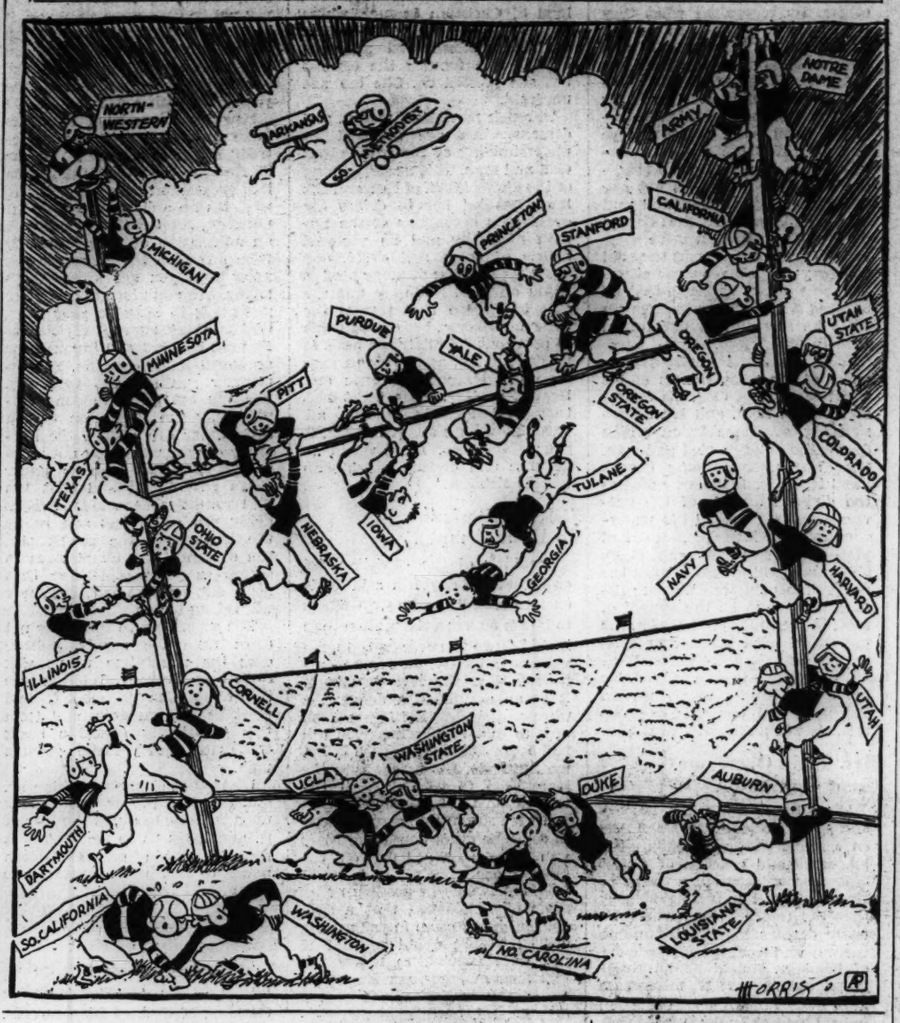
You can write your own ticket on Army vs. Notre Dame Saturday . . . When the majors outlawed moist ball pitchers 10 or 12 years ago, Burleigh Grimes, new manager of the Dodgers, predicted he'd be the last of those experts to drift off the big time . . . He was.

Here's how Eddie Dunn of Port Jervis, N. Y., broke into collegiate football: playing as a sophomore with the University of Miami team against the South Georgia Teachers, he took the opening kickoff and raced 87 yards to a touchdown . . . He got up, wiped his hands, then flipped a 33-yard pass for another score . . . Before the quarter ended he took a punt and raced 68 yards to a touchdown . . . Would you say the young man was well broke in, or was he well broke in? . . . As a freshman he was just another quarterback

Painted Pigskin

GREELEY, Colo. (AP)—Ever see a striped ball used in a football game? Brigham Young University of Provo, Utah, used one in scoring a 33-to-0 win over Greeley State College this season. B. Y. U.'s players wore white jerseys, so a white ball was out.

This Week's Pigskin Panorama



New England Sidelines

COACH LEW MANLY of Tufts received a surprise at yesterday's practice session when every member of the Jumbo squad reported ready for action. It was first thought after the New Hampshire game that several of the players would be out of the Bowdoin tilt next week. Lincoln Redshaw, star left end, was the only player whom the coaches kept out of practice, although he was in uniform and willing to participate.

Northeastern started preparations yesterday for its big home-coming game with Connecticut State next Saturday, with Coach Al McCoy putting considerable stress on tackling. It was in this department of the game that the Huskies were the weakest against St. Anselm's last Saturday. Arnold Kaufman of Malden and Ralph Freeman of Everett are definitely lost to Northeastern for this week's game.

For the first time this season Pat Hanley of Boston University will have a complete backfield squad in perfect condition for the Clarkson game, Saturday, at Nickerson Field. Capt. Roy Thompson, who was out of the Rutgers game because of an injury, will be ready this week end. Bob Allen giant tackle, is the only member of the entire Terrier squad who will not be ready for duty this week. Coach Hanley will give the squad two strenuous workouts, and then taper off with lighter drills.

With two of Yale's hardest games coming on successive week ends—Princeton and Harvard—Coach Ducky Pond sent his entire squad through a hard workout behind closed gates yesterday. The coaches outlined several new plays which will be developed during the week.

Harvard's varsity football squad was at full strength yesterday with the return of Don Daughters and Charlie Kessler. Coach Dick Harlow drove the players in preparation for the Navy game. He planned a scrimmage for today and possibly another one tomorrow. There was only one change in the A team lineup from the group which started against Virginia. Mal McTernen held down the right halfback post in place of Bob Stuart, and will probably get the call against the Middies.

Coach Earl Blaik of the Dartmouth Indians gave his first stringers a short workout and then sent them to the showers. The second and third teams put on a full game scrimmage with the third team, composed of a group of brilliant sophomores, winning 13 to 0. The second-year men who showed flashes of brilliancy were 'Jim "Tarzan" Allen at fullback, Howie Nopper at quarterback, Whitey Pratt at right halfback, and Joe Cottone at left halfback.

Jim Musick, former all-America fullback at Southern California, and four years a member of the Boston Redskins, turned in his uniform yesterday and announced his retirement from professional football for the rest of this season, at least. Troubled with an injury since the beginning of the season, Musick has not been able to play his usual game. Last Sunday against the Green Bay Packers the difficulty reoccurred and he was forced to leave the field.

American Muddle Overshadows Game

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—A meeting of the National Hockey League's governors to thresh out the muddled affairs of the New York Americans overshadowed today the Montreal Maroons' debut for this season.

In the only game scheduled, the Maroons will meet the New York Rangers at Montreal. But there were indications of a battle royal in New York over the Americans' affairs with a possible armistice at the end.

The board of governors have declared the Americans' franchise, owned by William V. Dwyer, forfeited for failure to pay a debt to the league of about $18,000. Dwyer now claims to have raised enough money to pay off the debt to the league and wants to do so and get his club back.

Tonight's game brings together a Montreal club which has gone through few changes since last season and the Rookie-laden Rangers who took a 5-2 beating at Detroit Sunday in their first appearance of the season.

The return of Alex Connell, veteran goalie in retirement last season, and Jerry Carson, who also climbed off the shelf when Allan Shields was sold, are the big alterations in the Maroons.

Coach Lester Patrick of the Rangers is hopeful that a "shakedown" game has accustomed his youngsters to big league competition and they will do better from now on.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Action and Reaction

SO FAR as college football last Saturday was concerned, it was a great day for actions and reactions. Recalling the many upsets which took place on the previous week end, in which some of the leading teams in all parts of the country figured, the last week end furnished much fewer upsets; but, on the other hand, most, if not all, of those teams which were the victims Oct. 31 came bounding back at the expense of their opponents of Nov. 7. In several cases the reaction from the previous week's defeats was tremendous, and showed that, although the records of those colleges had been spoiled for the season, there is no question but what they are entitled to higher ranking than the won, tied and lost figures really indicate. Had the most of these teams played the kind of football Oct. 31 that they showed Nov. 7, they would still be leading the parade; but such is modern football, and the eleven which can go through its schedule these days without a tie or defeat being charged up against it is certainly in a class by itself. If you are inclined to doubt this, just scan the records of the past few years.

Those Who Came Back

Just look for a minute at two or three of those big elevens which were enjoying leadership before the games of Oct. 31 were decided. Minnesota was for the third year apparently on her way to an undefeated, untied record when Northwestern spoiled all this. Holy Cross and Army, in the East, were also apparently on their way to Rose Bowl consideration only to have Temple eliminate the former and Colgate the latter. Then there were other strong teams which had previously figured in defeat or tie scores, only to figure in bigger upsets that day, Princeton and Ohio State being among them. And just see how they react the following week end. Minnesota smothers Iowa, 52 to 0; Army defeats Muhlenberg, 54 to 7; Holy Cross defeats Colgate, 20 to 13; Ohio State wins from Chicago, 44 to 0, and Princeton defeats Cornell, 41 to 13. Surely such reaction as this would show that their previous defeats or tie scores were more or less due to their opponents having an "inspired day" or their letting down in their own play.

Fordham Appears In

Unless there is a decided upset between now and the time when the eleven which will represent the East in the Rose Bowl next New Year's Day is picked, Fordham University of New York city appears to be the team to be named. Georgia and New York University are the only elevens left to be defeated, and it is impossible, even in such a season as this, to figure that either of these teams will tie, much less defeat, the Rams. Fordham was held to a tie score by Pittsburgh, but otherwise its record is most impressive. Its line is probably the strongest in the country today. Purdue, Pittsburgh and Southern Methodist have been held scoreless, which gives a very good picture as to its denfensive power. And what is still more, it is an eastern team in every sense of the word.

Washington Loses Caste

Turning to the Pacific coast, we find that the West will also be unable to present an undefeated and untied eleven to represent it at Pasadena. Stanford still further complicated the situation there when it furnished its second upset of the past fortnight by holding the strong Washington eleven to a 14-to-14 tie. The Cardinals are certainly making things very interesting for the other cost Conference elevens during the final part of the season, as they defeated U. C. L. A. Oct. 31. But the big upset of last Saturday on the coast was California's victory over Southern California, 13 to 7. It was the first defeat of the year for the Trojans, and helps make Washington's selection for the Bowl game, despite its tie with Stanford, most probable. Washington vs. Fordham would certainly make a great gridiron battle, with each coached by former Notre Dame players, Jimmy Phelan and Jimmy Crowley.

Perry's Signing Pro Contract Is Of Great Moment

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—The adoption by Frederick J. Perry, until now the foremost amateur lawn tennis player of the world, of a professional status, is likely profoundly to affect the game throughout the Davis Cup nations, which comprise practically every land where the court game is known.

Perry has been a familiar figure in many countries, and at one time or another has won every notable tournament, not only in his native England and the United States, but as far afield as Japan and Australia. So his departure from the Davis Cup ranks is likely to stir up ambitious thoughts among other prominent players of the possibility of a capture of the Davis Cup. Baron Von Cramm of Germany, Adrian Quist and Jack Crawford of Australia, and our own J. Donald Budge and others, are all likely to have visions of capturing the trophy, with Perry absent from the Wimbledon challenge round as a defender for Great Britain, the present holder.

Another feature of the new announcement is the introduction into the sport promotion world of a prominent figure for many years in the amateur ranks, though not one of the leading figures of amateur management. S. Howard Voshell, the new partner with Franc T. Hunter, has been the leading southpaw player of the United States for almost two decades, and his business acumen will undoubtedly put the professional exhibition business on a very high basis. Hunter, as the doubles partner of William T. Tilden 2nd, and his business manager until Bill O'Brien took over the reins, is already well acquainted with the pitfalls which beset such promotion, and is also a fine sportsman.

Naturally, the chief reason for the tour centers on the perennial question which arises when any two tennis fans meet, which is better, Perry or Vines? Vines has already adopted the exhibition game, and the new firm has obtained his services for the tour. Two other players will fill out the troupe, with Tilden a strong probability, but this has not yet been definitely settled.

While the complete tour has not yet been entirely mapped out, it will start at Madison Square Garden, Jan. 6, 1937, and will undoubtedly include practically all of the cities which Tilden and Vines visited during the previous tours. The nature of the contract also prevents one of the difficulties that beset the players then, being wholly on a percentage basis, except for a small guarantee, which will undoubtedly be exceeded.

Altogether, the prospects for success are so favorable that rosy dreams of a world tour by the troupe are hovering in the heads of both the sponsors and the players.

Here and There

Boston to See Perry

PERRY. That illustrious name in tennis should draw thousands of New England fans to the Boston Garden in January, when Fred Perry and other tennis greats, including Ellsworth Vines, visit the Hub after opening the proposed nation-wide tour in New York's Madison Square Garden.

In turning professional, Perry will lift the pro game from the depths to which it was sinking; and also means the loss of the Davis Cup to Great Britain. The almost certain passing of the cup to another nation is for the good of the amateur game. Perry, the amateur, almost single-handed held the cup in England for four years, and now Perry, the pro, has a chance to make himself independent for life.

The "Hawk" Wins Again

For the seventh time this season, Northeastern's sophomore star runner, Andrew (Hawk) Zamparelli, has crossed the finish line a winner . . . Yesterday he won the N. E. intercollegiate cross-country run in 21m. 57 2-5s. . . . This was his fourth four-mile race this year under 22 minutes . . . Zamparelli succeeds Bill Hunnewell of Maine (who finished seventh) as champion . . . The new freshman champion is Donald Smith of Maine . . . George Sawyer of Maine won in 1935.

Pranksters Beware

Bill—the Navy goat—will be left in charge of the United States Army the night before the Middies' game with Harvard in the Stadium . . . The mascot will be tethered at the Harvard station of the R. O. T. C. on Soldiers Field . . . The Navy footballers will spend Friday night at the Belmont Country Club and the corps of Middies (1200 strong) will arrive Saturday morning.

Commercial League Hockey

The second campaign of the Commercial Hockey League will open on the evening of Dec. 3 at the Boston Arena with four games scheduled . . . There will be only one change in the makeup of the league, the Boston Post replacing the Clarendon Hockey Club . . . Other members of the league are: Jackson Curtis, Shawmut Indians, Employers Owls, Herald-Traveler and Boston Globe.

Rankine Remains A. A. U. 15,000-Meter Champion

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 9 (AP)—Robert S. Rankine, of Preston, Ont., retained the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States 15,000-meter championship yesterday by covering the distance in 50 minutes, 50 seconds.

He finished six seconds in front of Tom Ottey of Philadelphia, the former Michigan State runner during his college days. Lou Gregory of New York was third in the annual event at the Empire City race track.

In the companion feature, the Yonkers marathon, Mel Porter of Newark, N. J., was the victor.

Boston May Lose National League Pro Football Team

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—George Preston Marshall, president of the Boston Redskins of the National Professional Football League, said today the Redskins' franchise might be shifted to another city next season because of the poor attendance at games in Boston.

"There is nothing definite yet," Marshall said, "but we are at least considering a move. We've had only one $20,000 gate during our five years in Boston. It appears to me that a city of Boston's size and reputation as a sports center should turn out larger crowds and support a team.

Marshall said the decision of the club corporation, of which he is president, would rest largely on the attendance figures for the Redskins' final three games this year, and particularly the game with the Chicago Bears next Sunday.

"If Boston won't turn out a fine crowd to see such an attraction as the Bears, then maybe Boston doesn't want pro football," he said.

Marshall said some pressure had been brought to have him move the Redskins' home games to Washington next year. He said he had discussed the matter with Clark Griffith, owner of the Washington Baseball Club.

"It's too early for anything definite," Marshall said. "However, I wouldn't think of coming into Washington unless Griffith approves and we can work out an agreement for use of the baseball stadium."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Twenty football teams remained unbeaten and untied. Texas Christian and California heading list with eight victories.

Five Years Ago

Paavo Nurmi, world distance record holder, announced he would seek 1932 Olympic marathon title.

Baseball Chatter

MORE fuel for the Hot Stove League . . . Wes Ferrell may be kicking water buckets around in the Detroit dugout next summer . . . Wes, who won 20 games for the Red Sox last year, recently expressed his willingness to be traded—to any club except the Browns, Athletics or Senators . . . Twenty-game winners are scare at Fenway Park, however . . . The Bees are in better shape, financially, than they have been for years . . . Despite an inauspicious beginning in 1936, they finished out of the "red" . . . Credit goes to Bob Quinn's shrewd management.

Brooklyn is still protesting over the way Quinn out-smarted the Dodger officials in those trades last winter . . . In fact, those deals were indirectly responsible for Casey Stengel's departure from Flatbush . . . Burleigh Grimes, new Dodger pilot, will appoint Andy High one of his coaches . . . Andy could have filled Rabbit Maranville's old job at Elmira . . . The boys can stop feeling sorry for Stengel . . . It is rumored that Casey will be paid more for not managing the Dodgers in 1937, than Grimes will receive for directing their destinies.

Immediately following the Grimes appointment, Freddy Lindstrom came out of retirement and announced his intention of returning to the Dodger outfield in the spring . . . Clyde Shoun, who gets another trial with the Chicago Cubs in March, is called a left-handed Dizzy Dean . . . Doesn't think any batter is a match for him . . . Wait until he tries to throw fast ones past Joe Medwick, Mel Ott, or Paul Waner . . . If he stays in the National League long enough to get the chance . . . Thirty-six records were smashed and 16 others equaled in the recent World Series.

Walter Johnson returns to baseball in the spring to teach young America how to pitch . . . Walter, Honus Wagner and Tris Speaker will tour the country conducting schools for youngsters between the ages of 15 and 23 . . . All-star rookie team for 1936, according to the popular vote of baseball writers . . . Di Maggio, Ripple and Weatherly, outfielders . . . Hassett, Stu Martin, Lewis and Norris, infielders . . . Atwood, catcher . . . Kroner, utility . . . Kelley, Passeau and Feller, pitchers . . . Incidentally, the nation is still waiting for Judge Landis to render a decision in the Bob Feller case.

Since the Feller discussion arose, the right to ownership of several other big leaguers has been questioned . . . Among this group are Lee Handley of the Reds, and Buck Ross and Herman Fink of the Athletics . . . If Landis eventually declares Feller a free agent, the young man could add $80,000 to his bank account for signing with Newark, a Yankee farm club . . . Don Hubbell, Carl's 19-year-old brother, is pitching for the House of David nine, now in California . . . Don is a right-hander . . . Like his famous brother, he throws a screwball.

The last-place Phillies led the National League with 103 home runs last season . . . Vic Aldridge, former major league hurler, was elected to the Indiana Senate on the Democratic ticket . . . Aldridge wore Cub, Pirate and Giant uniforms, and retired in 1928 . . . Smead Jolley's name is mentioned as the next manager of the Albany International League club . . . Several days ago, playing in an exhibition game on the Pacific coast, Smead accomplished the following: Two hits in two trips to the plate, and two errors in two chances in the outfield—That's Jolley all right.

E. R.

Detroit Lions Lead Pro Grid Teams in Rushing

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Detroit Lions have gained more yardage by rushing and the New York Giants more by passing than any other teams in the National Professional Football League, figures on the season's games revealed yesterday.

Detroit gained 447 yards against the Pittsburgh Pirates Sunday and brought their average for seven games up to 300 yards. Second in line is the Green Bay team with 270.

Leading passers in the league last year, the Giants have overtaken the Pittsburgh team for the league passing lead. The Giants have now completed 50 passes out of 110 tries for an average of 45 per cent. Pittsburgh and Detroit have an average of 43 per cent.

With only 178 yards scored through their line, Boston stands out as the leading defensive team of the year so far. Brooklyn is next in this respect with 184 and Detroit next with 186.

Virginia Student Paper For New Amateur Code

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Nov. 10 (AP)—College Topics, University of Virginia student newspaper, proposed in a front-page editorial today that "present rules regarding compensation of athletes under the Southern Conference (including the Graham plan) be abolished" and that a new code be adopted or else that the university withdraw from the conference and adopt its own code.

Signed by the "editorial board of College Topics," the editorial said there was "nothing morally wrong in offering a football player room, tuition, and a job by which he can earn his board" and that "such men should be allowed to work their way through college by playing football just as a man earns his way by grading papers or instructing in a laboratory."

In lieu of the Graham plan, the paper proposed a "fundamental code to embody the freshman rule, the five-year rule, the migratory rule, the professional rule, and a rule providing for the maintenance of the present entrance and scholarship requirements."

Middies Watch Pictures

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 10 (AP)—While the Navy players who participated in the 3-to-0 victory over Notre Dame limited their activities to watching pictures of the game, the rest of the squad went through a scrimmage. Coach Tom Hamilton is looking for a tough game against Harvard.

Amusements

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FULTON HARRELL
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CELIUS DOUGHERTY, Accompanist
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ANDRE OYEX

Impartial Radio Vital to Country, Roosevelt States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Maintenance of the freedom of the air for radiocasting without sinister control or prejudice in operation is essential to wholesome molding of American public opinion, in the opinion of President Roosevelt, voiced in a letter read at the tenth anniversary dinner of the National Broadcasting Company.

The President's appraisal of the nation's need in the development of its radio services also included congratulations for the impartial manner in which political broadcasts were handled during the recent campaign. His message was read by Anning S. Prall, chairman of the Federal Communictions Commission, at the banquet in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel last night.

"Although radio has made a general contribution to the cultural life of our people, it is the maintenance of the open forum for friendly and open debate and discussion that gives the American system of broadcasting pre-eminence," the President's letter said in part. "Radio broadcasting is an essential service to the American home in the molding of public opinion.

"It must be maintained for the American people, free of bias, or prejudice, or sinister control.

"Every controversial question was argued and responsible representatives of political parties or groups were permitted an opportunity to present views over the radio in the recent election. This is as it should be."

In felicitating the National Broadcasting Company for its accomplishments over a decade of service, President Roosevelt emphasized that the rapid expansion was "prophetic of future development that so much could be achieved within so brief a time."

Mr. Prall stressed in his address that American radio had made enormous strides in fulfilling public service, attaining a condition of financial stability and gaining the good will of the public.

"Whatever may be said to the contrary, there is complete freedom of speech over the American ether—only laws and rules of common sense, common decency and libel are the limiting factors," he said. "And these should be observed in spirit as well as in letter.

"For some time past, forces have been working for government ownership of all broadcasting in the United States, but lately these proponents of state-owned broadcasting appear to have become less articulate. Perhaps they have been comparing the free American radio with the methods used in other countries."

Joining President Roosevelt and Mr. Prall in praising the radio as an instrument of public education, was Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dr. Compton spoke both of the technical and social development of radio.

"As an impartial agency, radio has just demonstrated its tremendous power for good in educating the masses of the people regarding the political issues of the day," he declared. "Whether we like their decision or not, I think we must admit that the people knew what it was all about and knew what they wanted as probably never before."

The dinner brought together a large number of persons concerned with radio in an international sense, including 25 radio executives from 13 foreign countries. Among them were Robert Jardillier, French Minister of Communications; Clarence D. Howe, Minister of Transportation for Canada, and M. Rambert, president of the Swiss Broadcasting Company.

David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, of which the National Broadcasting Company is a subsidiary, predicted that within the next 10 years millions of persons who now listen to sound broadcasting would be able to see as well as hear through use of television.

TVA Launches Program Of Game Preservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUSCLE SHOALS, Ala. — The Tennessee Valley Authority is proceeding with a forest and game preservation program and recently appointed Dr. Alvin R. Cahn as chief of its wildlife development unit.

Details of a co-operative arrangement with the Alabama State Conservation Department recently were worked out at a conference in Montgomery attended by C. M. Richards, chief forester for the TVA, Barnard Frank assistant chief and Dr. Cahn. Mr. Richards said the TVA had purchased 115,000 acres bordering Norris lake which had been turned over to the forestry division for demonstration purposes. A four-pond fish hatchery, covering about 28 acres, is being built.

TWA Planes Exempted On Pittsburgh 'Ceiling'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Bureau of air commerce officials announced today they had rescinded a ruling preventing Transcontinental and Western Air planes from using the Pittsburgh airport when the "ceiling" was less than 4000 feet above sea level. This "minimum ceiling" had been fixed to insure safety after there had been complaints of the airport's radio facilities.

The facilities recently were revamped, and officials said today the "ceiling" ruling had been withdrawn as to TWA because adequate radio safety devices now are in operation, and would be withdrawn as to Pennsylvania and Central airlines when these companies have made certain technical arrangements, probably within a few days.

Looks Ahead

David Sarnoff
President of RCA, Wh Forecasts Television Within Decade

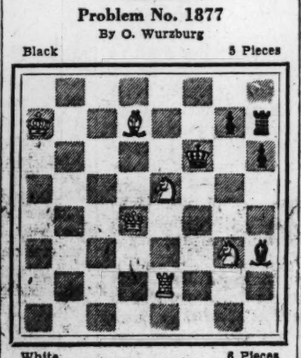
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Nov. 10, 1936

Problem No. 1877
By O. Wurzburg

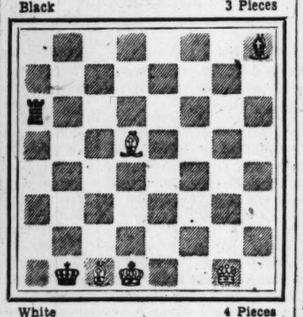
Black 5 Pieces



White 6 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Pittsburgh Gazette-Times, Oct. 21, 1917)

Problem No. 1878
By O. Wurzburg

Black 3 Pieces



White 4 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

(First prize, Loyd memorial tourney, Pittsburgh Gazette-Times, Oct. 12, 1913. We present this further selection of problems by famous American composers through the kind assistance of E. W. Allen, who once again shows himself a discriminating connoisseur of first-rate problem art.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1875. R-K3
No. 1876. 1. QxP K-B4
2. Kt-K7
1. ——— KxBP
2. QKtxPch
1. ——— KxKP
2. QxP PxQ
1. ——— P-Q6ch
2. QxQPch
1. ——— K-K5
2. QKtxPch

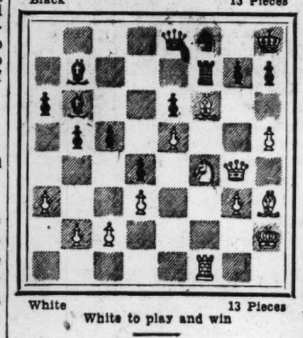
End-Game No. 329. White wins: 1 Kt-R6ch, PxKt; 2 BxKt, P-Q5; 3 BxBPch, KxB; 4 Q-B4ch, K-B3; 5 RxKtl, RxR; 6 BxPch, and wins.

End-Game

In this complicated position, from Giersing-Kinch, Copenhagen, 1924, White's pieces are aggressively placed; but there is no apparent forcing continuation. This is where a combination, that some players might overlook, proves decisive.

End-Game No. 330

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces
White to play and win

Notes

Henry M. Woods Jr., well-known player from below the Mason and Dixon Line, invites subscriptions to a book he is writing. The title is "Twentieth Century Approach to Chess," and it forms 83 lessons, together with 154 annotated games from various tournaments. Those who wish further details are invited to write Henry M. Woods Jr., Box 131, Whitaker, N. C.

Frank Marshall, former United States champion, with Mrs. Marshall, Kashdan, and Dr. Seitz, German player and correspondent now here on a visit, sailed Saturday for Puerto Rico, where the three masters will participate in a tournament arranged by the San Juan Chess Club. Rafael Cintron and four other local players will also take part.

This game, from the great Nottingham tournament, shows Alekhine in his happiest style, the combination initiated on his twentieth move being particularly fine.

Queen's Pawn Game

Alekhine White	Alexander Black	Alekhine White	Alexander Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 Kt-R4	Q-Q2(d)
2 P-QB4	P-K3	16 B-KR3	P-Kt3
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	17 P-B3	Kt-B4
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	18 Q-Kt5	Q-Kt2
5 B-Kt2	B-Ktsch	19 P-QKt4	
6 QKt-Q2	Castles		Kt(B4)-Q2
7 Castles	BxKt	20 P-K4!!	KtxKP
8 Qx B(a)	P-Q3	21 Q-B	Kt(K5)-B3
9 P-K3	QKt-Q2	22 BxP	K-R(c)
10 B-Kt2	B-Kt5	23 B-K8	B-R3
11 QR-Q	Kt-K5(b)	24 KR-K	Kt-K4
12 Q-K3!	P-KB4	25 P-B4	Kt-Q6
13 P-Q5	PxP(c)	26 RxKt	BxR
14 PxP	QKt-B3	27 P-K4	Resigns

(a) To develop the QB at Kt2.
(b) Alekhine considers Q-K2, protecting the KP after the text and P-KB4, a necessary preliminary.
(c) The alternative 13 . . . P-K4; 14 Kt-R4, KKt-B4; 15 P-QKt4, Kt-R3; 16 P-QR3 leaves Black with an undeveloped Q side, but with P-B5 and Q-Kt4 Black might be able to keep the position from opening up in time to get a few pieces into play.
(d) If 15 . . . KtxQP; 16 RxKt, BxR; 17 Q-Q4!
(e) If 22 . . . PxB; 23 KtxP, Q-B; 24 Kt-R6ch, K-Kt2; 25 Q-Kt5 mate.

Merit System Pushed by Women On President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—President Roosevelt was reminded today by the board of directors of the National League of Women Voters, in session here, that he is now in position to make great strides toward elimination of patronage in public appointments.

Calling attention to the merit system plank in the Democratic platform the women held that "The President has an important responsibility in fulfilling the merit system promises he made in accepting the 1936 platform.

"He already has by executive orders, taken steps to place all postmasters and employees of HOLC in the merit system and to improve the method of transferring exempt employees," they said. "He can make the greatest progress in all time toward eliminating patronage and substituting merit in public appointments.

People Wait

"The National League of Women Voters," the statement continued, "believes the American people look to the President's leadership for effecting a change in the merit system situation in the Federal Government. They will watch eagerly for his recommendations affecting the whole system of public personnel; and what can, and most certainly should be, done by a New-Deal dominated Congress."

The league called attention to the fact that more than 200,000 employees have been added to the Government pay rolls without Civil Service classification since Mr. Roosevelt came into office.

State Leagues Active

Turning to merit system situation in the states, the league said that while only nine states have a Civil Service law, leagues of women voters in Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Maine, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma and Rhode Island are promoting enactment of state laws. In Ohio, Massachusetts, New York and Wisconsin improvement of existing laws is to be sought by the women voters.

"Local leagues, too, have found that public opinion is forcing in many communities the initiation of local ordinances to place policemen, firemen, probation officers and endless numbers of positions, under the merit system," it was reported.

"Extension and improvement of the merit system in the Federal Government," the league concluded, "is a major consideration for the President. It is a major consideration for the new Congress. Action is now long past due. The merit system is hanging in the balance. How soon will the Roosevelt Administration, overwhelmingly endorsed by the voters last week, fulfill its obligation?"

Civil Service Approved By Muncipal Voters

CHICAGO, Nov. 10 (AP)—Civil service won voters' approval last week in five cities and one county of the nation, the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada announced today after a survey of election results.

In California and Washington, Civil Service measures affecting cities and counties were defeated, the assembly said.

Muskegon, Mich., voters decided to place nearly all municipal employers under a Civil Service system. Two other Michigan cities, Adrian and Ypsilanti, voted 3 to 1 to hire firemen by Civil Service.

The city of Rahway, N. J., and Camden County, New Jersey, voted to come under the state Civil Service law, which means, the assembly said, that in the future all their employees will be examined and approved by the state Civil Service Commission.

Voters of Astoria, Ore., decided 2275 to 1347 in favor of employing Civil Service instead of the appointment method for the selection of firemen.

Senator Wants Quiz On 'Digest's' Poll

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 10 (AP)—Senator McKellar (D) of Tennessee said today he would demand an official investigation of the national election poll conducted by the Literary Digest. "I believe an investigation of the matter should be made by the Senate, and it is my intention to offer such a resolution upon the convening of Congress," Senator McKellar's statement said.

"And I wish here and now to advise the Literary Digest to keep all of its books, papers, ballots, and every other fact connected with the poll intact so that the committee conducting the investigation shall be able to get full, accurate and true information concerning the entire poll."

"After an election, it is usual, customary and proper for the winners to forgive and forget unseemly occurrences in a political campaign," Senator McKellar declared. "I wish this could be done after the election just passed.

"However, the pre-election Literary Digest poll, while it was entirely discredited by the election, should not be overlooked, and measures should be taken to prevent such a performance from ever occurring again in a national election."

The Literary Digest poll predicted the election of Gov. Alfred M. Landon, the Republican presidential candidate, who actually carried but two states—Vermont and Maine.

"The Literary Digest had guessed correctly the results of three previous elections, and three guesses, each following the other, led American voters to believe that the Literary Digest had some uncanny system of tests which could be depended upon to forecast accurately the results of an approaching election," McKellar said. "That it had no such system was clearly proved by the recent poll."

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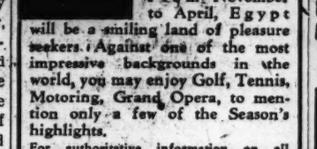
Egypt



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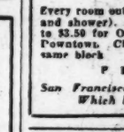

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Reputed Gainsborough Sold for Few Pounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—A small picture bought at an auction here recently for a few pounds may prove to be the original sketch on which Gainsborough based his masterpiece, "The Blue Boy," now in the collection of the late Henry B. Huntington of California, who is reputed to have paid £170,000 for it.

Close inspection of the print revealed what appeared to be the initials T. G. in one corner and the date, 1772, at the bottom. The director of the art school at the National Gallery says that the sketch gives every appearance of being a genuine Gainsborough. It will be sent to England for submission to experts.

30 Degrees a Stroke

A mole can turn 120 degrees in solid earth with four strokes of its paws.

Rydz-Smigly Made Leader of Poland's New Fascist State

WARSAW, Nov. 10 (AP)—Gen. Edward Rydz-Smigly became Marshal of Poland today.

A fraternal kiss was President Mosciecki's way of conferring the rank instead, as was planned, of a touch with the baton of the first Marshal Joseph Pilsudski.

Then, taking another baton from a red box which stood before the Pilsudski bust in the center of the old palace courtyard, the President proclaimed:

"This is not only the mark of the highest authority in the army but a symbol signifying from this moment that it is up to you, Marshal Rydz-Smigly, to share with the President of the Republic the burden of leading the country."

Objected to Plan

Original plans had called for the removal of Marshal Pilsudski's baton from his sarcophagus at Krakow for the ceremony.

However, army circles protested against the opening of the tomb, and the new silver baton presented to General Rydz-Smigly was the only one in evidence.

General Rydz-Smigly is generally recognized in Poland as Pilsudski's official heir.

From a palace window, the General's wife and the two daughters of the late Marshal Pilsudski viewed the scene, obviously deeply moved. It was the first public appearance of the Pilsudski sisters out of mourning since the first Marshal's passing on May 12, 1935.

Colorful Ceremony

The courtyard was a riot of color, with the flags of all Polish regiments unfurled, the clergy in resplendent robes and many Cabinet and Parliamentary representatives in evidence.

Twenty-gun salutes announced to the thousands lining Warsaw's flag-bedecked streets that Poland again has a Marshal.

The Marshal is expected to make an announcement concerning the new national movement of which he spoke last May when he announced: "If necessary, I will go in for politics myself."

Soon afterwards, it became known that General Rydz-Smigly had entrusted Col. Adam Koc, former head of the Bank of Poland, with working out a plan for the establishment of a plan similar to fascism.

Prior to today's ceremony, a historic American pistol, once used by Poland's national hero, Kosciusko, in the American revolution, was presented to General Rydz-Smigly by the Grudziads Cavalry School.

Ilex, Foreign Oak Tree

Ilex, the evergreen oak, is a native of south Europe and north Africa.

The Home Forum

The Village Quartette

PROGRESS is curious business: it gains us things and loses us others. The things it gets for us outweigh the rest, I suppose, else it wouldn't be progress. But some of the things that are gone are pleasant to remember.

Take hitching racks. There was a long row of them from Cornelius Van Lundt's real estate office right straight through the town—four blocks—and down the hill to the railroad station. The pipe was worn shiny from the reins and the posts were chipped away by the pawing of impatient hoofs.

In the evenings when the farmers had gone back to their acres the hitching racks stretched long and empty and the young fellows of the town—older ones too—used to lean there. It was surprisingly comfortable; it hit you in the back just right, and you could hook both elbows over it and stretch, and cross one foot over the other in the dust. There the bank clerk, the barber, the groceryman waited and talked until the evening train came in; boys played skin-the-cat; and the summer evening was enlivened by the nightly practicing of the village male quartette.

♪ ♪ ♪

THEY COLLECTED in front of Roberts & Quiggam, Dry Goods. The first tenor was a big, smiling Amishman, Benjamin Hinker, who did a brisk hardware business with the farmers near by. The second tenor, Charlie Dillig from the drug store, was a fashion plate; his suits fitted like the illustrations in the mail-order catalogue, his shoes glittered with highlights, and he was the first man in Walnut Grove to wear those collars with the invisible, criss-cross stripes. Tad Lock, the telegrapher at the railroad station, was the baritone; lean and Cassius-like, popular because of his pitching for the local baseball team. The basso was the constable's son, yesterday a gawky half-miler on the high school track team, now suddenly grown six feet three with a voice like a wrathful pirate's.

There was nothing formal about quartette practice. Tad finished his trick at the station about six and had nothing to do until tomorrow. Ben Hinker often found it advisable to be downtown, in case some customer drove in to see about a new pasture gate. Charlie Dillig found it possible to leave his counter for a stroll toward the dry goods store, about seven-thirty. As for the constable's son, he lived a good mile away, and no reasonable explanation was ever found for his being downtown every evening after supper; unless, perhaps, he frankly came to lean up against the hitching rack and sing.

♪ ♪ ♪

LIKE THE EVENING dew the quartette formed; it was a phenomenon. One thought was uppermost in the mind of each, but all hesitated to broach it. So they chatted idly, about how Cicotte had pitched the day before, what the prospects were for a corn crop, about Larry Reynolds claiming there would some day be a garage in every town clear across the country. After a bit there would be a pause and Tad would snap the elastic on his shirt sleeves, and the big Amishman would start to whistle "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine."

That was what they had been waiting for; from the whistle it was an easy step to a hum, and when one hummed the others joined in. The constable's son's big right foot began to tap-tap-tap in the dust of the street and in just a moment the preliminaries were over and the four of them were in the thick of it.

There would be a little stir along the hitching rack at this stage of the proceedings, for others had been waiting, too, and moved closer when they heard the boys tune up. Perhaps that was why Roberts & Quiggam's store was favored for a location; there were packing boxes out in front and after the quartette had been singing for a while most of the boxes were occupied by the audience.

"Give us 'Rebecca,'" someone would say. Charlie would tootle a bit on his pitch pipe and the four heads draw close together for a precautionary humming; then a big breath and they were off, relating the news about Rebecca and the farm problem. Sometimes when they were in extravagant mood they did it the hard way and sang the last line three times before they hit that big chord at the end.

"Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," they sang, and "Tenting Tonight," and "Boys of the Old Brigade." The town clock would boom out eight and Charlie would look over his shoulder and make some remark about getting back to work.

"Me, too," the constable's son would say. "Going to spell my dad tonight. But let's sing 'Honey' before we stop." "Honey"—favorite of all amateur quartettes. The four heads drew closer together, like the harmony. The words meant nothing—it was those luscious chords that gave pleasure. The packing boxes in front of the store were well occupied by now, and there was no chatter while the boys sang their last number.

It may not have been art, but there was sincerity there, and joy. Those are two of art's ingredients.

♪ ♪ ♪

THERE WERE TWO or three occasions during the year when the boys received official recognition and were invited to sing at some indoor gathering. There was the Odd Fellows' social evening, as a case in point; a big crowd turned out when it was announced that the Walnut Grove Male Quartette would offer entertainment.

I don't know what I was expecting; a hitching rack on the platform, I guess, for the men to lean against. But instead they came on from the wings, dressed in skimpy suits, derby hats, displaying fancy vests with enormous watch chains. And they bowed and smiled at the audience as though they were perfect strangers, and put their heads together and sang "Solomon Levi" the way we had never known they could sing it. We completely forgot who they were; all over the hall toes were tapping in rhythm with them and when they finished the uproar was spontaneous and prolonged. We called them back three times, and each time they sang a chorus over again; and at the end, when everybody had applauded until his hands were hot, they came on once more and Charlie Dillig lifted up both hands and motioned everybody to be quiet.

"Folks," he said soberly, "we think that's about enough 'Solomon Levi.' If it isn't too much of a jump from the ridiculous to the sublime, we want to do something different." He paused; everyone listened and Charlie said, "For our last encore, 'Silently Steal Away.'"

He fished in his vest pocket for the pitch pipe and while he was blowing it the big Amishman turned and tiptoed out the door. Tad saw him go and followed. About the time Charlie was humming "do-mi-sol" the basso disappeared too, and Charlie was just ready to begin with his lungs full of air and his mouth open when he looked around and found himself deserted on the platform. So he clutched his derby hat and stole away, too.

People talked about it for weeks.

♪ ♪ ♪

IN TWO OTHER settings I remember the village quartette, and the seasons were July and December. There was a celebration in the grove on Independence Day—"The Fourth" as we called it—and I remember our Villagers, in gray suits and gray cloth shoes, mounting the flag-draped platform after the congressman had finished his address, and singing old songs for old soldiers. And on Christmas Eve, booted and muffled and wrapped in bearskin coats, they smashed through the snow from house to house singing beneath the windows: "Tannenbaum, O Tannenbaum," "Good King Wenceslas," and "Silent Night," with the last verse in German for the sake of the Amishman.

♪ ♪ ♪

THE RADIO HAS finished all that. Quartettes there are still, and good ones; you have only to snap a switch and spin a dial to find a selection, any of which does a better job of singing than the lads we used to know. But the home town quartette, and the day which brought it forth, both have gone; they will not come back. I was a child then, saw things through a child's eyes, looked up to my elders as a child does, and it may be that my opinion is unreliable; but it seems to me that our quartette could not have come together as it did, and endured as happily as it did, unless it had a purpose and a use.

I delighted to hear them, as a boy in front of the dry-goods store; and as a collector of obsolescent Americana it has been pleasant, these last few minutes, to devote a page in the scrapbook to the Walnut Grove Quartette.

JOHN F. HAYES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ..... $9.00 Three months... $2.25
Six months ..... $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LANDSCAPE IN WINTER: *A Painting by Aert van der Neer, in the Hoogendijk Collection, Amsterdam*

THE beauty of a landscape, of paporamas and the nuances of sky and clouds, can only be equaled by the brush. Landscape belongs essentially to the realm of the painter. The most important period of landscape painting was the seventeenth century in Holland; although it also took a prominent place in Italian art, which greatly influenced all other countries in the sixteenth century. The English painters of the nineteenth century, the French of the latter part of the same century, and the school of The Hague were all more or less influenced by the Dutch landscape painters of the seventeenth century, the latter being extremely sensitive to nuances of light and sky.

The early painters were good narrators, too. No story or poem suggests so well the typical character of life in the country as does a painting. That is why winter landscapes are often so charming.

Artists were fond of this subject. There was so much to be seen in the Dutch countryside in winter, when the canals and lakes were frozen and old and young might amuse themselves. The waterways often became thoroughfares for all sorts of traffic during the long, severe winters.

How fine those clear skies are above the endless expanse of country. How sharply houses and other buildings are silhouetted against the clouded sky, pierced by the rays of the setting sun. The branches of the trees are like a net of lace. Fundamentally the landscape painter had the same mentality as the painter of interiors: he painted what he loved and what appealed to him most of all.

Aert van der Neer (1603-1677) is a painter with a somewhat lyrical tendency, famous for his moonlight paintings. But his winter landscapes show his intense love of the country. A view of the ice-bound country, in the Hoogendijk Collection at Amsterdam, shows skaters and one or two men playing a kind of golf on the ice. To the right and left are houses and a church covered with snow, which contrasts well with the dark leafless trees. The man in the cart and the one following behind, numb with cold, contrast pleasantly with the happy skaters. Although the canvas is in a gray tone with little color to relieve it beyond glimpses of blue sky, yet it is a lively piece and full of animation.

The Leaven of Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ONE of his parables, Jesus said, "The kingdom of heaven is like unto leaven, which a woman took, and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened." Materially considered, the leaven, permeating the meal, makes a general change. Metaphorically, leaven represents the potent truth, which, when accepted, lifts human thought above the level of material belief, thereby bringing into experience the better conditions which follow spiritual enlightenment.

This parable, like all of Jesus' teachings, had, and continues to have, practical application, showing what the leaven of Truth is, and proving how it works for mankind. It found exemplification in the spiritualizing and liberating of thought among those of his time who accepted Jesus' teachings, and its results are still being manifested.

Commenting on this parable, Mary Baker Eddy states in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 118): "Ages pass, but this leaven of Truth is ever at work. It must destroy the entire mass of error, and so be eternally glorified in man's spiritual freedom." She further states: "In their spiritual significance, Science, Theology, and Medicine are means of divine thought, which include spiritual laws emanating from the invisible and infinite power and grace. The parable may import that these spiritual laws, perverted by a perverse material sense of law, are metaphysically presented as three measures of meal,—that is, three modes of mortal thought." Mrs. Eddy recognized that science, theology, and medicine, as "three modes of mortal thought," have a large part in the experiences of humanity. So-called physical science would satisfy the human search for knowledge of what it calls material phenomena. False theology tries to enlighten mankind in its search for spiritual betterment on a material basis; and material medicine endeavors to heal physical ills.

The leaven of Truth to which Mrs. Eddy refers in her comments on Jesus' parable, is to be found, not in material theories or practices, but in the true spiritual enlightenment which Jesus demonstrated in healing the sick and in overcoming evil.

True Science—the Science of Mind—unfolds spiritual realities. The leaven of Truth is at work in human thought, changing its concepts and bringing it closer to the understanding that Mind is the creative Principle, the cause of all that is real.

The natural scientist of today is reaching out toward the realm of the real. A recent conclusion is that what is called "force" is back of all material phenomena. In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy states (p. 124): "Spirit is the life, substance, and continuity of all things. We tread on forces. Withdraw them, and creation must collapse." These spiritual forces are explained in Christian Science as the manifestation of divine Love, which is the animating Principle of all reality.

To understand this is important, for it is the leaven which is leavening "the whole lump" of human thought. That which lifts human consciousness into the apprehension of spiritual reality is performing a great service for humanity; and this is exactly what Christian Science is doing for all who accept and apply its teaching.

The theology of Christian Science naturally and necessarily includes healing the sick, and in this it fully corresponds with the theology of Jesus, whose instructions to his disciples were that they should go into all the world, to preach the gospel, and heal the sick. His theology did not include human doctrines, but on the contrary he taught that there is one Father, even God, and that all men are brethren.

The leaven of Truth as it works through the theology of Christian Science unfolds the forever fact that the real man is now, and ever was, the image and likeness of God. Thus Christian Science teaches that the real man, God's reflection, is never fallen, never sick, and never a sinner. As this leaven of Truth permeates human consciousness, the mode of mortal thought called material medicine will be superseded by the medicine of Mind. Thus it will be learned that mankind's most effective remedy for all the supposed ills of the flesh is the understanding of God, expressed in spiritual thinking and living. When it is more clearly seen that all discord, all disease, is of mental origin, the emanation of the so-called human mind, and therefore unreal and delusive, it will also be seen that the remedy must be found in divine Mind only. This is the medicine of Christian Science, and it is ever operative for "them that believe."

The practical, redemptive teachings of Christian Science have come to humanity to meet its need for betterment. The leavening influence of these teachings is lifting thought above materiality to increasing apprehension of spiritual realities, thus giving humanity the true understanding of man's eternal relationship with God.

That humanity in Jesus' day needed this leaven of Truth was plainly evident to him. That humanity needs it today is equally evident; and Christian Science is supplying this need through the spiritual idealism and practical realism which it teaches.

Higher ideals are the expression of a better realization of true spiritual values. The ascending steps of advancing spiritual understanding lead out of matter and into Mind—the real and eternal. Thus it is that the kingdom of heaven comes to each one through the understanding of what this spiritual leaven of Truth is and includes.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Le Levain de la Vérité

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS une de ses paraboles, Jésus a dit: "Le royaume des cieux est semblable à du levain qu'une femme prend et qu'elle mêle à trois mesures de farine, pour faire lever toute la pâte." Considéré matériellement, le levain qu'on introduit dans la pâte y opère un changement radical. Pris dans un sens métaphorique, ce levain représente la puissante vérité qui lorsqu'on l'accepte, élève la pensée humaine plus haut que les croyances matérielles, inaugurant ainsi des conditions meilleures dues aux lumières spirituelles.

Comme tous les enseignements de Jésus, cette parabole avait et continue d'avoir une application pratique; elle montre ce qu'est le levain de la Vérité et prouve la manière dont il agit pour le genre humain. Nous en avons l'exemple dans la spiritualisation et la libération mentales de ceux qui à l'époque de Jésus, acceptèrent les enseignements du Maître; et les mêmes résultats se manifestent aujourd'hui.

Commentant cette parabole, Mary Baker Eddy déclare à la page 118 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Les siècles s'écoulent, mais ce levain de Vérité travaille toujours. Il devra détruire la masse entière de l'erreur et être ainsi éternellement glorifié dans la liberté spirituelle de l'homme." Puis elle ajoute: "Dans leur signification spirituelle, la Science, la Théologie et la Médecine sont des modes de la pensée divine, qui embrassent des lois spirituelles émanant du pouvoir et de la grâce invisibles et infinis. La parabole peut signifier que ces lois spirituelles, altérées par un sens matériel perverti de ce qu'est la loi, sont figurées métaphysiquement par trois mesures de farine,—c'est-à-dire trois modes de la pensée mortelle." Mrs. Eddy avait reconnu que la science, la théologie et la médecine sont "trois modes de la pensée mortelle" qui jouent un grand rôle dans l'existence humaine. Les soi-disant sciences physiques prétendent satisfaire la soif de connaissance qui pousse les humains à sonder ce qu'on nomme les phénomènes matériels. La fausse théologie essaie d'éclairer le genre humain lorsqu'il cherche à faire des progrès spirituels tout en conservant une base matérielle; et la médecine matérielle s'efforce de guérir les maux physiques.

Ce n'est pas dans les théories ou les pratiques matérielles que se trouve le levain de Vérité auquel Mrs. Eddy fait allusion lorsqu'elle commente la parabole de Jésus; ce levain correspond aux vraies lumières spirituelles que Jésus démontra lorsqu'il guérit les malades et vainquit le mal.

La vraie Science—la Science de l'Entendement—fait connaître les réalités spirituelles. Le levain de la Vérité agit dans la pensée humaine, dont il modifie les concepts en la rapprochant de cette compréhension: l'Entendement est le Principe créateur, la cause de toute réalité.

Le physicien d'aujourd'hui avance vers le domaine du réel. Il en est récemment arrivé à la conclusion que tous les phénomènes matériels sont dus à ce qu'il nomme une "force." Dans *Science et Santé* (p. 124), Mrs. Eddy déclare: "L'Esprit est la vie, la substance et la continuité de toutes choses. Nous foulons des forces. Retirez-les et la création s'écroulera forcément." Comme l'explique la Science Chrétienne, ces forces spirituelles sont la manifestation de l'Amour divin, du Principe animant toute réalité.

La compréhension de ces choses importe beaucoup, puisque c'est le levain qui transforme "toute la pâte" de la pensée humaine. Elever la conscience et lui permettre de saisir la vérité spirituelle, c'est rendre un grand service à l'humanité; or voilà précisément ce que fait la Science Chrétienne pour tous ceux qui acceptent et appliquent ses enseignements.

Il est naturel et nécessaire que la théologie de la Science Chrétienne comporte la guérison des malades; en ceci, elle correspond pleinement avec la théologie de Jésus, qui dans les instructions données à ses disciples, leur commanda d'aller par tout le monde, de prêcher l'Evangile et de guérir les malades. Sa théologie ne renfermait point de doctrines humaines; par contre, le Maître enseignait qu'il y a un seul Père—Dieu—et que tous les hommes sont frères.

Agissant par la théologie de la Science Chrétienne, le levain de la Vérité développe ce fait éternel: l'homme réel est maintenant, comme du reste il l'a toujours été, l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu. Ainsi la Science Chrétienne enseigne que l'homme réel, le reflet de Dieu, n'est jamais déchu, jamais malade ou pécheur. A mesure que ce levain de Vérité pénétrera la conscience humaine, le mode de pensée mortelle qu'on nomme médecine matérielle fera place, à la médecine de l'Entendement. Ainsi l'on apprendra que pour tous les prétendus maux de la chair, le remède le plus efficace est la compréhension de Dieu, s'exprimant par la spiritualité de la pensée et de la vie. Toute discordance, toute maladie ont une origine mentale; comme elles émanent du prétendu entendement humain, elles sont irréelles, illusoires: lorsque ces faits seront plus clairement reconnus, on verra que le remède doit se trouver dans le seul Entendement divin. Telle est la médecine de la Science Chrétienne, toujours opérante en faveur de "ceux qui auront cru."

Les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne sont rédempteurs et pratiques; ils sont venus dans le monde parce que l'humanité sentait le besoin d'une amélioration. L'influence de ces enseignements transforme la pensée, l'entraîne plus haut que la matérialité, lui fait saisir toujours mieux les réalités spirituelles; et ceci donne au genre humain la vraie compréhension des rapports éternels unissant l'homme à Dieu.

Au temps de Jésus, ce levain de la Vérité était nécessaire aux hommes, et le Maître s'en rendait compte. Il est clair que le même besoin se fait sentir aujourd'hui; or la Science Chrétienne y pourvoit grâce à l'idéalisme spirituel et au réalisme pratique qu'elle enseigne.

Des idéals plus élevés expriment une meilleure réalisation de ce qui constitue les vraies valeurs spirituelles. Croître en intelligence spirituelle, c'est sortir de la matière pour arriver à l'Entendement—au réel, à l'éternel. Ainsi le royaume des cieux vient à chacun de nous lorsque nous comprenons la nature du levain spirituel de la Vérité, et ce qu'il implique.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Good to Go Nutting

IN THE rutted, grassy lane where the hazels grew, the air was sleepy and warm, but in every other place—above the lane where the sky showed and beside the lane where the harvested fields lay—the afternoon was bright and cold. Inside the lane the silence was busy with the noises of early autumn, of a twig snapping, of a rabbit scampering from the undergrowth, of pigeons clapping thunderously in beech or pine tree, of berries dropping; outside the lane big sounds covered little ones, the sound of threshing in the farm, the sound of rooks, the sound of a train in the valley. On the earth, both in lane and valley, there was stillness, despite the close activities of mice and men; but in the sky—and how far away it seemed!—a wind was pushing great silver puffs of cloud before it.

We began our nutting at the end of the lane where the hazels are thinnest and most thickly interspersed with rose hips, hawthorn and grandfather's beard. Each carried a small open satchel, having learned from experience that, in places where nuts are scarce and climbing has to be done, a basket lying several feet below one on the ground is of little use. At first our harvest was small, the more especially as it takes some time for the eye to grow accustomed to spot the nuts lying under the leaves. At this early stage one cluster, seen on a topmost branch, would send us scrambling as best we could up the slender trees. But, as the hazel thickened and the nut clusters grew more frequent, we contented ourselves with jumping to grasp them, with pulling the branches down and down, our fingers busily outrunning our eyes in the matter of finding the nuts.

For an hour or more we worked, using one branch to bring another to our hands, stumbling in the weedy trenches of the lane as we moved on. It seemed, after a while, that we had been forever staring up into the faintly yellowing leaves and that the whole world was made of branches with the sun dripping through, that it smelled bitterly of leaf and bark. The smallest thing had its own beauty of significance, a rope of red berries twisted round a wild vine, a leaf sewn into a cocoon by a network of soft white threads, a seeding meadow-sweet head irradiated and throwing its sculptured shadow onto a trunk behind it. It all made us tell each other how good it was to go nutting, for otherwise we would not have known about the meadow-sweet, the berries, the sewn leaf. (Somehow one cannot go peeping and prying among trees unless one has some business with them!) And then the pictures through the hedge—differently shaped according to the gaps—of the field sloping down, and a rabbit silhouetted, and cloud shadows pouring over the farm.

We had just filled our satchels, when we came to the end of the lane and found ourselves at the gate of the field, at the head of the path that would take us home. After the closeness we had been in, the valley below us and the checkered country, beyond seemed wide. It was like a poem that we had been reading only yesterday . . . "Summer ends now; now, barbarous in beauty, the stooks arise Around; up above, what wind-walks! what lovely behaviour of silk-sack clouds! . . ."

We walked down into the valley and, as we went, began to slip the nuts out of their husks, ready for storing until Christmas.

Wet Leaves

Yesterday they whirled gaily,
Flung by a dancing breeze;
Today they are lying limply,
Under the dripping trees.

Yesterday fires burned brightly,
Today the smoke hangs low;
Wet leaves weave earth's soft blanket
Against the coming snow.

HELEN HIXON

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Closing Stocks Page 14 | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Boston Edition New England News

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1936

Insurance Groups Seek to Enjoin Motor Rates; Drilling 2100 Workers for Security Act Begins

Boston Today

Stay on Motor Insurance Sought

Forty-two stock insurance companies sought an injunction against the State Commissioner of Insurance today to prevent the enforcement of the reduced 1937 automobile insurance rates—an injunction which if granted, the insurance commissioner said, will create "the greatest confusion."

A temporary injunction to restrain Commissioner Francis J. DeCelles, was first asked of Judge John C. Crosby in the State Supreme Court, but it was indicated by attorneys that if this should be granted a permanent injunction would later be sought.

The insurance companies, through Judge Frederick H. Chase, their attorney, told Judge Crosby that when Commissioner DeCelles established the 1937 rates he acted on his own evidence which was not introduced at the annual public hearing, Sept. 19, and that the commissioner did not act on evidence then introduced.

Henry P. Fielding, assistant attorney general, defended Mr. DeCelles by stating the commissioner conducted his own investigation of insurance companies for the 1937 rates and examined 27,500 files of insurance companies to substantiate his cause for lower rates next year.

Mr. DeCelles then took the stand and declared that the mutual insurance companies had found no faults with the rates he had established, that in fact they had already issued thousands of 1937 policies and that should an injunction be granted to re-establish the rates, the "greatest confusion will result to the public, to the companies and to the registry of motor vehicles.

Judge Crosby named William H. Hitchcock, Boston lawyer, as master to investigate the petition. Hearings before the master, it was indicated, will not be completed before January.

By a Staff Photographer

Capt. W. C. Holden Capt. Otis W. Clark Capt. A. L. Kent

Members of the Boston Marine Society

Boston Marine Society Meets

Master mariners of the old school—men who have trod the quarter-deck of squareriggers, barked orders to chanty-singing sailors, sailed tall ships through the Seven Seas—rubbed elbows today with the newer generation of skippers—men who command present-day steamers.

The occasion was the 183d annual meeting of the Boston Marine Society, organized in 1742, said to be the oldest marine society in the world, held this noon at the rooms of the organization at 88 Broad street. Membership includes leading mariners, both retired and active, from all parts of the Atlantic seaboard.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who was made a life member in the summer of 1933, after qualifying for membership by commanding a vessel that he had sailed more than 100 miles, was notified of the meeting but was unable to attend.

Capt. O. R. Farrell who commanded the square-rigged ship Walden Abbey, a barkentine Skoda, the barks Edna Smith, the Matenzas and Silicon, was among the old-time "sail men" at the meeting. Capt. W. C. Holden, once master of the proud four-master William H. Harriman and the Ellen Little; Capt. A. L. Kent, skipper of the four-master Governor Powers and the Samuel Hathaway, who is still in active service at the wheel of steamers; Capt. Otis W. Clark whose word was law aboard the five-masters Rebecca Palmer and Fuller Palmer and the four-sticker Maud Palmer; John H. Shea, for 69 years a marine "drummer" at the Port of Boston, who still visits incoming ships to sell clothing and supplies, and oldest man in point of service in that line of business in New England.

Men of this type sat at dinner with the later generation of master mariners—those who never saw service as skippers of old windjammers.

Capt. George E. Eaton, superintendent of the Second Lighthouse District, with headquarters in Chelsea, was re-elected for his second term as president. Capt. Harold G. Foss was again chosen vice-president, Capt. Joseph I. Kent, secretary, and Capt. Harold L. Cobeck Colbeth treasurer. Membership is now 382. The sum of $15,425 was distributed among 107 beneficiaries of the society during the year ending Oct. 31.

The organization was formed for relief of seamen in days when insurance companies were few and far between and was first known as the Fellowship Club. A long leather-covered brass-studded box, Boston's first marine bank, was "set up" to relieve such members who, "by misfortune and losses, became proper objects according to the ability of the box."

That the box might have "ability," a requirement of all members in the early days was "such members as shall go on a voyage to sea and return successful, without being cast away, taken by the enemy or meeting with any other misfortune, shall pay six pence sterling into the box for the use of the society, for each month that he shall have been absent."

Fire Fighting Equipment Shown

A visit to the Old State House today, to view an exhibition of old fire fighting equipment in commemoration of Boston's great fire in 1872, emphasizes the fact that such great gains have been made in the science of fire prevention and protection that Boston has little cause for fear of another such conflagration.

Although most of the exhibits are of a much earlier date than the fire of 1872, the pictures of that blaze, together with the equipment of that period in action and the contrast with the super fire equipment of today leaves the casual visitor with the assurance that the danger of a great fire in Boston is reduced to a minimum.

The progress to 1936, however, follows in direct line with the efforts made by Thomas Melville, one of the earliest and most famous of the fire fighters, his earlier associates, and his followers. Mr. Melville, contrary to the custom of his day, always wore a cocked hat to a fire. Members of his engine companies wore top hats. They were also donned in dark trousers and clean

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Listing of Owners Of Homes Urged

Boston home-owners will be designated as such in the next edition of the Boston City Directory, if the plans of the Boston Chamber of Commerce mature.

Such a request was sent today to the publishers of the directory, Sampson & Murdock Company, by the Chamber. The plan includes the printing of a symbol after the name of each home-owner listed in the "pink" residential section of the directory.

According to the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Chamber, such a feature would give a more complete picture of the nature and character of the neighborhood. By this means it is expected to aid salesmen. In addition, the designation will cause merchants to extend credit, it is believed.

G. D. Marcy, president of the publishing firm, declared this morning that he is making a study of the Chamber's request.

Work at Quabbin Nears an Ending

Two thousand laborers on the Quabbin Reservoir clearing project in Enfield were advised by Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, today to "seek work elsewhere."

The workers will not be dismissed at once, but the project is so nearly completed, Commissioner Hultman advised Gov. James M. Curley, that those who want work throughout the winter should start hunting for new jobs at once.

Actual shutdown will not come, he said further, until bitter cold weather, although the brush clearing has almost been completed.

Mr. Hultman declared that he will absorb as many of the workers as possible on parkway and sidewalk building projects. Inasmuch as most of this work is federal work, which stipulates that workers must come from the relief rolls, Commissioner Hultman was doubtful as to how many of the Quabbin workers could be immediately re-employed.

Boston Today

Security Act Work Under Way

Sixteen hundred carriers and 500 clerks at the main Post Office are receiving instruction on handling the registration forms for employers and employees required under the provisions of the Social Security Act. The first of these forms go out next Monday, to employers throughout New England.

In order to handle the vast amount of clerical work which will be involved in the tabulation of these and of the employee forms, a large stenographic staff will be required. It was planned to house this personnel in the new parcel post building at the South Station, but delay in the completion of that structure will require renting office space elsewhere.

The appointment of John R Campbell Jr., for nine years group annuities adviser and group supervisor for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, as New England regional representative of the Old-Age Benefits Bureau of the Social Security Board, was also announced today by John Pearson, regional director.

Mr. Campbell will be in charge of all New England field offices, several of which were opened today, according to an official announcement from Washington. The first offices opened are in Boston, Providence, R. I., New Haven, Conn., Portland, Maine, Concord, N. H., and Burlington, Vt.

For the next few weeks these offices will co-operate closely with the Post Office officials who have undertaken the initial record-taking of employees. As administrative offices, they will have no connection with the collection of Social Security Act excise or income taxes, all of which will be handled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Campbell, who will serve as manager of the Boston district office, is a native of Boston and a resident of Dedham. He attended Boston Latin School, Harvard College and the Harvard Business School.

The field offices now open are primarily to furnish all possible cooperation to the Post Office Department in the setting up of initial wage records and the assignment of social security account numbers to the industrial and commercial workers for whom federal old-age insurance will begin to accrue on Jan. 1, 1937.

The agreement between the Post Office Department and the Social Security Board is aimed to prevent duplication of effort, unnecessary increases in personnel, and to get the advantage of the trained civil service personnel of long-established governmental services. The board has sought to avoid the building of a huge machine for the purpose of setting up the accounts and assigning social security account numbers, and the agreement with the post office achieves this end.

Assessors Told Tax Limit Ruinous

Tax limitation of real estate, expected to be a subject of acute debate in the next legislature, is regarded as huinous by Henry F. Long, state tax commissioner.

Addressing the Massachusetts Association of Assessors late yesterday afternoon, Mr. Long declared: "The proposed $25 tax limit on real estate would mean nothing but ruin. Real estate must always bear the cost of the kind of a government we think we need. It can't be collected from the individual.

"If a tax limit of $25 existed, how long would it be before the Federal Government would seize that source for federal aid?"

Commissioner Long suggested that a special tax be established for public welfare. "I think a sales tax is needed," he said.

Charles M. Rogerson, Boston tax expert, also spoke against the proposal. Rodney Long, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, long a proponent of the measure, spoke in favor of a $25 tax limit.

Tax limitation proposals gathered impetus last week with the overwhelming vote of approval given to a public policy question on the ballot of limiting real estate taxes to $25 per $1000 valuation. Every one of the 43 cities and towns in central and eastern Massachusetts which voted on this question, excepting only Wellesley, approved tax limitation, and for the 43 municipalities the total vote was 308,060 to 113,252.

The vote was merely informative.

WPA Reports Are Denied By Administrator

Edwards Declares There Is No Foundation in the Various Rumors

Only Tightening-Up

Rumors of impending wholsale changes in the Works Progress Administration program, involving curtailed expenditures, reduced administrative costs and the placing of projects on operating plans similar to those employed in private business, were discounted today by Paul Edwards, WPA chieftan in Massachusetts.

He said that reports reorganizations within the WPA as well as rumors of drastic reforming of methods and personnel were inspired by what actually was only a tightening up of existing WPA policies.

After Conference

The reports which Mr. Edwards apparently hoped to spike gained circulation late yesterday following several hours of conference between the administrator and various subordinates. Reports of indiscriminate discharges in the name of economy spread over the WPA offices in the Park Square Building.

Mr. Edwards today attempted to explain the situation when he declared that no changes would be made in the Massachusetts quota of persons employed by the WPA unless ordered by Washington, no WPA workers would be fired on a basis of economy only, and no major policy changes were contemplated at this time.

More Men

Referring to the announced cutting down of the number of projects now in effect throughout the streets, Mr. Edwards said that more men would be employed on fewer projects. He explained that where 50 men might now be working on ten projects, in the future the same 50 men would be put to work on five projects before cold weather, and to accomplish a more efficient operation.

Massachusetts quota of persons to be employed by the WPA is now 110,000 he continued. This number includes the 2272 persons employed on floor projects and the 4200 employed on the federal drama, music and art projects. Whether this quota will be reducer by authorities in Washington, he said, depends, entirely on the relief loads this state has to carry in the future, and upon the funds made available from Washington.

Prosperity Return

Mr. Edwards hinted at signs of returning prosperity when he hazarded the opinion that by January the quota might be slightly lower. "All this year," he said, "the peak level in the employment curve has been lower than during the same periods last year. Should this hold true in January, 1937, we might see a reduction in the WPA personnel."

As to his announcements that no WPA assistance would be given cities and towns for snow shoveling this winter unless the cities and towns pay for the labor, Mr. Edwards declared that this was the usual WPA procedure. His announcement was merely to cement the idea in the thoughts of city and town officials, he said. After the period of employment by local governments, the WPA workers will be permitted to return to their regular relief jobs.

Common Man Held Able to Act Rationally by Proof of Vote; Dictatorship Fear Set Aside

Harvard Turns Out to Hear Lerner on Election—Supreme Court Declared Safe—Roosevelt Called President Democracy Wants

"On the morning after the election, most of us hesitated and with a self-searching question asked ourselves, 'What is this that we have done?'" declared Dr. Max Lerner, editor of The Nation, last night before a gathering in Adams House at Harvard.

With that question as the support and key of his talk, Dr. Lerner went on to analyze informally the results of the election. His audience, composed of students and of such professors as Frankfurter, administrative law, and Powell, constitutional law, professors Elliott, Holcombe, McIlwain, and Hopper of the government department, and professors Baxter and Schlesinger of the history department, gave proof of the keen political interest that prevails at the university.

Myths Gone Up

As Mr. Lerner viewed the situation, President Roosevelt's victory not only shows democracy operating well, but also indicates that democracy here will preserve itself. "The election destroyed several myths," he said. "For example, the so-called common man has been able intelligently to weigh issues, search, and finally arrive at a rational conclusion. The myth in political theory that the common man could not do that is now gone. Witness the support of Senator Borah in Idaho and the defeat of Curley in Massachusetts."

He also pointed out that not since the campaign of 1912 has the party spending the most money in the campaign lost the election.

"Blank Check" Apprehension

While the election destroyed many myths, he went on to observe, it also has already begun to raise more myths. One of the most important and possibly most destructive is that President Roosevelt has been given a blank check to fill out at his will, and that therefore we must fear a dictatorship. Dr. Lerner maintained that an examination of all the facts—and remembering that we still have a democracy here—would certify that such a contingency is not likely to arise.

First of all, the very size of the popular and electoral majority will

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Fall River Sees Textile Revival From New Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fall River, Nov. 10—With three new firms coming to this city within a comparatively short time, textile workers are beginning to feel that despite some opinions to the contrary, the textile industry will continue to contribute a good share of the wages for Fall River workers and that with the gradual passing of the slump, Fall River will assume its former position in the textile world.

The largest firm to come to this city is the Celanese Corporation of America, which will take over Fall River's biggest textile plant, the American Printing Company property on the waterfront, and employ approximately 1000 operatives at the start, with a gradual increase of pay roll until it is anticipated the total will reach within three years, 5000.

Thomas French & Sons, Ltd., of London, Eng., is to open an American branch in the Stevens Mill property and preparations are now being rushed in the vacant buildings so that the plant may be placed in operation at the earliest possible moment. Officials of the English firm this week sent congratulations to Fall River city officials on hearing that the Celanese Corporation is to come to this city.

The third firm which will come to Fall River shortly is the Anderson-Little Company, a Greater Boston corporation, which will manufacture men's suits here on a large scale. Operations are to start shortly at Stevens Mill No. 1 where the firm will occupy all four floors with approximately 100,000 square feet of floor space.

This firm is now located at Watertown where it carries on a substantial business. It was organized in Boston in 1918. Present plans are to employ approximately 500 operatives when normal production is reached and to turn out from 3000 to 5000 suits a week. A good wage scale is promised and plans are being carried out to have modern equipment in the plant.

State Bank Head Denies Reports Of Resignation

Persistent rumors at the State House the past week that Henry H. Pierce, state commissioner of banking, would resign and return to private activity, were quelled today by both Mr. Pierce and Gov. James M. Curley.

At the Governor's regular morning press conference Mr. Curley was informed of the unauthorized statements that Mr. Pierce would resign his term, which ends a year from now, within a few days, to become president of the Merchants National Bank.

The Governor expressed surprise at the rumor.

Likewise the treasurer of the Merchants National Bank told newspapermen that he know nothing of the Pierce Report. The treasurer at the Merchants Co-operative Bank, whose president passed on three months ago, revealed that within 10 days its board of directors will meet to choose a new president. He would say nothing further.

Governor Curley, in the meantime, reached Commissioner Pierce, who is out of town, by telephone. Mr. Pierce told the Governor that the rumor was false, that he would stay in the state service until his term expires next year.

The reported Pierce resignation is but one of many stories that are passing around State House corridors at present on persons the Governor may appoint to office before January. While he co-operated to quell the false report of Mr. Pierce's intentions, the Governor was reticent to discuss who he will recommend for a dozen positions that will be considered at Thursday's meeting of the executive council.

The Governor did state, however, that he will not again submit to the council the name of Leo J. Halloran for special justice of the second district court at Barnstable. The council has several times rejected Mr. Halloran for this post, and now, Governor Curley said, Mr. Halloran has decided he does not want this position.

Elevated Road Urged to Solve Boston Traffic

Viaduct Proposed to Take Autos Above Congested Downtown Area

Atlantic Plan Hit

Six-Lane Waterfront Route Will Augment Problem, Opponents State

Plans to raze the Elevated structure on Atlantic avenue and turn this congested channel of traffic into a six-lane boulevard, met with sharp criticism today from city planners who have studied Boston's traffic conditions for years

In place of the proposed Atlantic avenue project offered yesterday by the Real Estate Exchange and the State Street Association as a panacea for downtown congestion, the Boston Planning Board today recommended an elevated roadway to run from Nashua street at the North Station to Kneeland street, there to connect with the Old Colony parkway and a proposed Blue Hill radial.

Traditional Dispute

In these two plans is seen a revival of a traditional battle between two schools of thought in the highways field—those who seek to relieve the immediate traffic problem by expedients, and those who take the long-distance, bi-city-planning viewpoint with the idea of saving millions of dollars to the city in the long run.

The Boston Planning Board stands pat on planning for the future. Its chairman, Frederick H. Fay, characterizes the Atlantic avenue project as "sending a little boy on a big man's errand."

"This project is another example," he said, "of short-sightedness such as has kept Boston in a state of turbulent traffic congestion for many years."

Waterfront Congestion

Mr. Fay did not imply that a six-lane highway along Atlantic avenue would not help to make downtown Boston more accessible to traffic flowing in from the east and the southeast. He did maintain, however, that this project not only would not solve the problem of congestion but would shunt traffic along Boston's valuable waterfront, which should, he said, be kept open to commercial transport having rail and shipping connections.

Incidentally, the purchase of the elevated structure would require an initial outlay of millions of dollars. It is valued on the city books at $5,000,000.

Direct Route Favored

"What Boston needs," said Mr. Fay, "is not a circumferential highway as is proposed for Atlantic avenue, but a direct route to the east that will take traffic out of downtown Boston at a fast clip. The only practical answer, as I see it, is the elevated highway to carry through traffic over downtown Boston to Sumner tunnel without clogging up the local roads. If we are going to do something to get rid of congestion, let's go at it with something broader than a horse-and-buggy yardstick.

The Atlantic avenue project was prompted by the noticeable increase in Boston's traffic congestion since last spring. Never before has the automobile problem been so acute. This is evident in a single piece of subway construction which has closed one end of Tremont street for only 100 feet. Yet the effect of this construction is felt by traffic in the whole downtown area from Boylston street to the North Station.

Traffic officials claim they can do nothing to prevent this slowing down of traffic. They insist that Boston's crooked and narrow streets constitute a unique problem which modern traffic technique is unable to solve.

Above Narrow Streets

The plan of the Boston Planning Board takes these arguments into consideration by lifting the road above the narrow streets, by cutting out all cross roads and by permitting access to the elevated road only at regularly-established ramps.

It is estimated that a 54-foot elevated road would have a capacity for 21,900,000 vehicles a year, or 60,000 a day. Mr. Fay figures this capacity at 30,000 cars a day more than today's requirements, thus providing for future traffic demands. The elevated highway would cost in the vicinity of $25,000,000. Major steps already have been taken in this direction by the widening of Merrimac street and the provision for rotary traffic at Haymarket square.

Koussevitzky Gets French Honors

The cross of Commander of the French Legion of Honor was awarded to Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, at a luncheon today, at the Hotel Touraine, sponsored by the New England Committee of the Franco-American Committee of the 1937 International Exhibition in Paris. The presentation was made by M. Francois de Tessan, French under secretary of state.

In a speech accompanying the presentation, M. de Tessan dwelt on the cultural and historical ties which bind the United States and France. He called the reciprocal trade treaties of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull "the greatest single contribution toward world recovery and prosperity."

Enlarging on the subject of economic relationships between the two nations, M. de Tessan reminded Americans of the Paris World's Fair next year and expressed the hope that America would be conspicuously present at that exposition. In turn, he said, France "will gratefully and enthusiastically receive your invitation to participate in the marvelous and beautiful world's fair which your country is preparing for 1939."

Stores to Open Wednesday P. M.

Department and specialty stores of Boston, with several exceptions, will be open for business after 1 p. m. tomorrow.

Potential shoppers, in town for the observance of Armistice Day, can browse around instead of contenting themselves with window shopping. Merchants want all-day business on Armistice Day, but Massachusetts laws apply Sunday business restrictions to Nov. 11.

Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, announces that member-stores will open from 1 to 5.30 p. m.

Maine to Cut About 1,500,000 Trees For Christmas Tree Trade This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 10—The Maine Departments of Forestry and Agriculture has estimated that the Christmas tree cut in Maine this year will approximate 1,500,000 trees.

Arrangements have been made by shippers to send to other states 200 railroad carloads, representing 400,000 trees, while the rest will be shipped by trucks, water and parcel post, with a considerable number remaining in Maine.

The forestry department looks with favor upon the cutting of the trees, pointing out that "contrary to public opinion it is not a destructive operation when done properly."

Most of the trees, said Austin Wilkins, supervisor of that department, come from abandoned fields and pasture lands which have reverted to forest growth and from cut-over timberland. They are generally "in dense thickets that are sadly in need of a thinning from a forestry practice viewpoint."

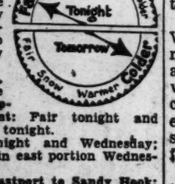
Although the men who cut the trees receive only about four cents a tree, retail prices range from 50 cents to $4. One year, the forestry department said, Christmas trees were so scarce people paid as high as $15 for a tree.

Fir is the choice tree cut in Maine, with spruce a poor record. Fir has a more pungent odor and its needles remain longer on the trees after they are cut.

In the lake states fir and spruce are used, the Rocky Mountain states use lodgepole pine and Douglas fir, the Pacific coast has white and silver fir, southern states slash and scrub pines, and the middle Atlantic states red cedar.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; colder with temperature near or slightly below freezing tonight; moderate to fresh northwesterly winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Wednesday; colder tonight.

Maine: Fair tonight and Wednesday; colder tonight and in east portion Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds diminishing Wednesday; fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	45	38	Minneapolis	16	16
Bermuda	72	68	New Orleans	58	58
Chicago	32	32	New York	42	42
Denver	30	30	Norfolk	58	52
Helena	16	12	Philadelphia	46	44
Jacksonville	58	58	St. Louis	32	32
Kansas City	36	26	San Francisco	52	52
Los Angeles	56	56	Washington	46	40
Miami	74	70			

A—8 a. m. E. S. T. Nov. 10
B—Minimum Nov. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 8:50 p. m.; height, 8.4 feet. Wednesday, 9:07 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:37 p. m.

Wragg Has Good Lead in Race For State Senate Presidency

Despite last minute Democratic attempts to develop a coalition to prevent the election of Senator Samuel H. Wragg, Needham Republican, as president of the Senate for 1937-38, his victory appeared practically assured today.

This morning the Senator had in his possession 17 written pledges from incoming Republican Senators. During the day he expects the receipt of at least four more, which would give him the 21 votes necessary for election.

This year the Republicans have a working majority in the Senate. Unless recounts change the present situation before the Senate convenes on Jan. 6 for organization purposes, the Republicans will seat 27 members and the Democrats 13. In the 1935-36 session the count was 21 Republicans and 19 Democrats, although some of the Republicans strayed from the party ranks at will.

Democrats Take a Hand

Senator Wragg is pledged to the traditional policy of awarding legislative committe chairmanships only to members of the majority party. Therefore several Democratic leaders in the Senate, including Senator Joseph A. Langone of East Boston, attempted to force the election of a Republican president who would be agreeable to a plan whereby some chairmanships would go to the minority Democrats.

Senator Langone insisted the 13 Democratic Senators elected to the 1937-38 upper branch agreed on the plan. Seven Republicans are needed to clinch the plan, but from all indications the Republican majority members are in no mood to weaken their present legislative control.

Keep Name Under Cover

The Democratic "plotters" did not reveal the Republican they hoped to elect president. The only other Republican, however, given a chance of victory is Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham, considered a "regular" party member. Whether the Democrats had hopes of a deal with Senator Nicholson was not known.

The Democrats have been hoping they would be able to retain several of the chairmanships awarded to them by Senator James G. Moran, Republican president during the last two years. Senator Moran was elected president by the Democratic minority with the help of another Republican in January, 1935, after a fierce contest, the very length of which forced the Secretary of State to administer to Governor Curley

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Livermore Falls Builds Ski Tow, Largest in State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 10—Work is starting this week on New Hampshire's largest ski tow near Livermore Falls.

Costing $5300, the ski tow will establish a new departure in this section. Instead of conventional handles on the tow line which skiers grasp while being pulled up the incline, the Livermore Falls tow will have large arms on which skiers may sit while being carried up the hill.

The Plymouth Chamber of Commerce has taken an active part in developing the project by raising $1000, much of which was obtained by an election-night carnival and bazaar.

The ski-tow construction calls for the erection of two cement piers, one at the top of the hill and the other at the bottom, to carry a heavy steel cable.

It has been found that ski tows contribute considerably to the success of various winter recreational developments in the Granite State and Livermore Falls is doing its part to attract winter sport fans.

N. H. Legislature Enrolls 18 Women

By the Associated Press

Concord, N. H., Nov. 10

THE new House of Representatives of the State Legislature will have 17 women members, according to official returns compiled at the office of the Secretary of State today. This is one more than in 1935.

Women who will serve include eight Democrats and nine Republicans. Mrs. Lulu Morris of Lancaster is the only woman in the Senate.

Harvard Fails To Find Asteroid

Harvard College astronomers were unable to confirm this morning, after an all-night vigil, the reports from Copenhagen that a rapidly moving asteroid had been discovered.

Harvard, clearing house for astronomical data in the Western Hemisphere, learned yesterday of the discovery of an asteroid startlingly similar to the Delporte Object. The Delporte Object, found last February, was the cause of much excitement among astronomers because of its nearness to the earth.

Representatives of various American colleges in co-operation with Harvard Observatory officials, worked all night recording objects. But the newly discovered asteroid, found by Dr. Kwelk, Polish astronomer, failed to appear on any films developed this morning. Dr. Kwelk is a member of the observatory staff at Poznan, Poland.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY RICHARD J. DAVIS, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in Senior High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, near Quincy Square, Quincy, 8.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY DR. JOHN M. TUTT, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Waltham, in Hovey Memorial Building, 845 Main Street, Waltham, 8.

Theaters

SHUBERT—"The Show Is On," a Vincente Minnelli musical, starring Beatrice Lillie and Bert Lahr, 8. Tomorrow: Matinee, 2.

COLONIAL — "Ethan Frome," starring Pauline Lord in a dramatization of Edith Wharton's novel of the same name. Presented by Max Gordon, 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee, 2:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack, 8:30.

REPERTORY—"It Can't Happen Here," dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's novel, 8:30.

Movies

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Here Comes Carter," with Ross Alexander, Glenda Farrell and Anne Nagel. Fenway: 12:58, 3:35, 6:20, 9:05. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10. Also "I'd Give My Life," starring Guy Standing, Frances Drake and Tom Brown. Fenway: 2, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10 Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Wedding Present," with Cary Grant and Joan Bennett. Also "The Accusing Finger," featuring Kent Taylor, Marsha Hunt and Paul Kelly.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — Jean Harlow, William Powell, Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy in "Libeled Lady." Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 2:30, 4:55, 7:20, 9:40.

BOSTON—"Women Are Trouble," featuring Stuart Erwin and Florence Rice, 10:34 a. m., 1:30, 4:46, 7:42, 10:35. Stage, "Hot From Harlem." Tomorrow: "The Magnificent Brute," featuring Victor McLaglen. Stage: Nils T. Granlund and his "Broadway After Dark" revue.

EXETER—"Man Hunt," with Margaret Churchill and William Gargan, 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "The Gorgeous Hussy," starring Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor, 3, 6:15, 8:50.

METROPOLITAN — "Pigskin Parade," featuring Stuart Erwin, Patsy Kelly, Jack Haley, Arline Judge and others, 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:25, 10:20. Stage: All Star Variety Revue.

TREMONT—"Voice of Bugle Ann," featuring Lionel Barrymore and Maureen O'Sullivan, 10:44 a. m., 1:40, 4:04, 6:19. Also "Dark Angel," with Fredric March and Merle Oberon, 9, 11:54 a. m., 3:09, 6:24, 9:38.

UPTOWN—"Wives Never Know," 2:20, 5, 7:40, 10:15. Also "Star for a Night," with Claire Trevor Jane Darwell and Arline Judge, 1, 3:40, 6:30, 9.

MEMORIAL—"A Woman Rebels," starring Katharine Hepburn and Herbert Marshall, 10 a. m., 12:05, 2:10, 4:15, 6:20, 8:25. Also latest, "March of Time."

UNIVERSITY—"Sing, Baby, Sing," with Alice Faye and Adolphe Menjou, 3:05, 6:30, 9:55. Also "The Texas Rangers," 1:20, 4:45, 8:15. Tomorrow: "The Gorgeous Hussy," starring Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. Also "Star for a Night," with Claire Trevor.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Star for a Night," featuring Claire Trevor, Jane Darwell and Arline Judge, 1:30, 4:30, 8:10. Also "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," starring Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur, 2:50, 6:10, 9:35.

MODERN—Shirley Temple in "Dimples," 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:06, 6:55, 9:40. Also "The Case of the Velvet Claws," with Warren William and Claire Dodd, 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:58, 5:45, 8:30.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Going Places with Lowell Thomas," "Star Reporter," "The City Slicker," "Shorty, the Sailor," "Four Eton Boys," newsreels and other shorts.

FINE ARTS — "Carnival in Flanders" (French dialogue), 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Music

JORDAN HALL — Recital by Stanley Fletcher, pianist, 8:15.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC (Cambridge) —Concert by Howard Harrington, tenor; Edna Merritt, contralto; Madge Fairfax, accompanist, 8:15. Open to the public without charge.

DORCHESTER MANOR — Commonwealth Symphonic Band, Alfonso D'Avino, conductor, presenting a popular program, 500 Morton Street, 8:15.

Other Events

ADVERTISING CLUB—Round table discussion of "Layouts That Lead to Action." Herald-Traveler Auditorium, 6:30.

WPA LECTURE—"Canada," by Major Asa Minard, with community chorus and Scotch folk dances, Municipal Building, 400 Shawmut Avenue, 7:45.

Tomorrow

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at Haymarket Square at 6:30 for bus to Salem. Walk via country roads through Middleton to Hooper Farm, Bald Hill, Boxford. About 12 miles.

Lowell Promised Tariff Inquiry On Textile Costs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Lowell (Mass.) Republican, announced yesterday a committee appointed by the Federal Tariff Commission would investigate the cost of manufacturing cotton velveteen and corduroy in Lowell next week. The investigation, she said, also would be conducted in other New England textile centers.

Mrs. Rogers said velveteens and corduroys were not included in a duty on Japanese importations of cotton goods which became effective June 20. She said the higher duties established for cotton goods were "ineffective" in protecting the American cotton textile industry.

Mrs. Rogers said American textile workers received $2.25 a day while Japanese workers were paid only 20 cents a day. Japanese manufacturers, she said, therefore could easily pay the duties and still make a profit.

Importations of velveteen from Japan for the first eight months of 1935 amounted to 776,000 square yards compared to 2,616,000 square yards for a similar period in 1936, she reported.

Tagging Proposed For Identification Of Maine Lobsters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 10—Dress clothes for lobsters is one of the plans for better identification of Maine products, in the files of the Maine Development Commission and the Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries.

Each lobster plug, if the plan matures, will have attached a metal tag bearing the words "State of Maine." Better prices and a greater demand for the Maine crustacean is predicted, if the plan goes through.

Fire Fighting Equipment Shown

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white shirts. One of Mr. Melville's cocked fire hats, which he wore at the Boston Tea Party, officials explained, is on exhibition at the Old State House exhibit.

Years prior to the long period from 1779 to 1825 during which Thomas Melville served as fire chief or "fireward," as they were then called—one of the longest individual terms as fireward on record—Boston protected herself from conflagrations with its "fire clubs, for mutual aid and protection." Old prints and newspaper clippings of these earliest fire-fighting activities are on exhibition.

Then too there is an old painting of Mr. Melville in 1832 holding the hose of his pumper which is spraying water over his own home and neighboring buildings just off Bowdoin Square.

The display carries the pictures of Boston apparatus through the years of early steam engines. Two of these were the "Eclipse 6" and "Lawrence," described by an attendant as "nothing but pumping engines on wheels." Another print illustrates the city's first engine company, Boston Engine Company No. 8, established Nov. 11, 1859.

The exhibition includes old speaking trumpets, fire hats of the "top" variety, old wagon lamps of tin and brass, and a five-foot hose nozzle labeled "Tiger No. 7" and described as a "lumber nozzle," said to be particularly adapted to fighting lumber fires. There are, also, many fire buckets from the many old volunteer fire departments, old canvas bags used in the rescue of valuable goods from burning buildings, and old insurance markers—heavy cast iron plates with a hydrant and hose embossed thereon which were attached to those buildings in the community of a century ago even then insured against fire.

Most of the articles on display at the Old State House by the Bostonian Society, were presented in 1914 by the old Boston Fire Association, established in 1878 and active until 1914 when it was disbanded.

Anti-Strike Crew, Paid High Wages, Sails From Port

A unit of Henry Ford's system floated down Boston harbor today.

It was the motorship East Indian, owned by the Ford Motor Corporation and commanded by Captain George D. Hodges. Immunity from the outlaw strike of the seamen at this port was as pronounced in the case of the East Indian as if the craft flew the flag of a foreign nation. It is one American ship that had no interest at all in the strike. The crew virtually "could not be dragged off the boat."

Reason—wages are higher than on any line of ships in the world; working conditions are superior to those on other ships; living quarters are far ahead of anything afloat; and food is described as "better than you could get at a hotel." So say the crew.

The East Indian came in Saturday from Buenos Aires, discharged wool, hides, canned corn beef and Argentine an, and sailed today for New York and Philadelphia. Efforts to call the crew out on strike were fruitless.

Seamen qualifying as "able bodied" get $85 a month and found. Ordinary seamen get $75. The regular union rate on the Atlantic coast is $62.50. Officers, too, receive correspondingly higher wages than on any ship afloat.

Liquor is positively forbidden aboard Ford ships. Evidence of its use is cause for instant dismissal. It is a strict rule and religiously enforced. But the privilege of working aboard ships of this line is so recognized among seafaring men that there is keen rivalry to get aboard one of the seven Ford ships. Once a man signs on he sticks, declared members of the crew today.

Postal Building Work Is Delayed

Postal officials have been hopeful the new parcel post building opposite South Station would be ready for occupancy before the Christmas rush that has extended existing facilities to the limit in past years. The plans called for its completion last month.

Today, however, Postmaster Peter F. Tague was advised that labor troubles have so delayed work that the new structure will not be ready until late in January.

Mr. Tague was not alone in hoping for early finishing of the building. It had been planned to install the hundreds of clerks and stenographers needed by the Social Security board in the upstairs offices of the new edifice. Because of the delay the Social Security authorities were today looking for 20,000 square feet of floor space they could use temporarily.

At State and Orpheum

Myrna Loy

Co-Starring With William Powell, Jean Harlow and Spencer Tracy in "Libeled Lady," Now in Its Second Boston Week

What's Going On in the Arts

"Ethan Frome"

PAULINE LORD is starred in the Owen and Donald Davis dramatization of Edith Wharton's novel, "Ethan Frome," which was introduced to Boston at the Colonial Theater last evening. For the road company, Earle Larimore replaces Raymond Massey as Ethan, and Dorothy Mathews instead of Ruth Gordon plays Mattie.

The piece is an episodic chronicle which, with the aid of Guthrie McClintic's direction, projects with effectiveness Mrs. Wharton's tragedy of rural New England. The problem of conveying on the stage the emotions of inarticulate people is difficult. Success depends upon the ability to state a situation all but wordlessly through a medium which depends primarily upon the spoken word. The Davises have done their part well. They necessarily lean heavily upon the collaboration of director and cast.

Mr. McClintic has devised a setting and production pitched and paced to express that which the lines cannot in the circumstances express. Miss Lord within these limitations imaginatively visualizes the character of Zenobia. We understand the circumstances which have made her the unpleasant, passively dominating character she is. The ultimate tragedy is made clearly to result from her selfish thought.

Mr. Larimore and Miss Mathews have not as yet been able quite to fit themselves into the picture. This is perhaps natural, since they have just undertaken their parts, whereas Miss Lord has had a long run with the play on Broadway. They strive earnestly to do their share toward completing the picture, but they do not persuade us that Ethan and Mattie lived and thought and felt precisely like this. Probably with longer experience of their roles they will come closer to a realization of them.

Edwin Redding is a believable Jotham, and other minor parts are taken satisfactorily. The first night audience applauded cordially after the final curtain. L. A. S.

Marguerite S. Pearson

FOR its first solo exhibition of the season, the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street, is showing paintings by Marguerite S. Pearson. There are large canvases and some miniatures; the subjects are interiors, still-life, portraits and outdoor scenes.

Miss Pearson combines a fine sentiment with an enthusiasm for painting surfaces. The interiors especially reveal a balanced vision which includes a pleasant, slightly idealized personnel against a tastefully arranged background. The ladies are seen in repose or engaged in some agreeable occupation, as for example, playing the piano. They wear filmy, billowy costumes and are as ornamental as the articles of decoration which adorn the room. Miss Pearson does not slur over details, she pays attention to small objects as she does to the ensemble. Light qualifies the scene and the artist handles it gently, modulatingly without sharp contrasts.

The still-life canvases disclose the painter's devotion to color and bloom of flowers. "Van Fleet Roses" is especially sensitive in color. The outdoor subjects treat harbor scenes, and here the painter is frankly interested in the decorative aspect of the subject. On the contrary, the personal portraits are painstakingly done, with precise handling of detail. Miss Pearson at closer range makes people more naturalistic. She seems more interested in achieving a recognizable likeness. The imaginative, sentimental visualization of the interiors with figures gives way to a solid naturalism. It is interesting to observe how a painter readjusts her viewpoint in accordance with the subject treated. Miss Pearson displays considerable versatility, reserving her poetic feeling for the subjects which will permit them greater scope. D. A.

Boston Stage Notes

CONTINUING on Boston stages are the new Shubert musical, "The Show Is On," with Beatrice Lillie, Bert Lahr and Reginald Gardner, at the Shubert; "Boy Meets Girl," at the Plymouth, and "It Can't Happen Here," at the Repertory.

The only play now definitely scheduled for the immediate future, apart from the Theater Guild season, is "New Faces," the youthful musical piece which will follow "The Show Is On" at the Shubert, Nov. 23.

Fear of Dictator Dwindles in U. S.

(Continued from Page 9)

tend to influence the President's efforts toward acts which will not offend that majority—which is something very much not in the make-up of a dictatorship.

Methods of Change

Secondly, and perhaps most important, should an issue arise on the Supreme Court front, the President would have to lean far backward from any dictatorial tendency if he should hope to reform the court. For there are only three methods of changing the court:

Change of personnel by retirement for various reasons, by acts and measures of Congress, or by a constitutional amendment.

If the President should try either of the last two methods, he could not possibly hope for success, should he disclose any dictatorial tendency.

Thirdly, although President Roosevelt will have more Democrats in Congress, it very likely will not be a rubber-stamp Congress. The very size of the majority and the lack of an organized minority will offer the greatest opportunity for cleavage within that majority. We should also remember, the speaker insisted, that President Roosevelt does not have the temperament of a dictator.

Social Views

In conclusion, Dr. Lerner said that Roosevelt was re-elected on his statesmanship and on his showmanship. Roosevelt represents a change in government theory—that the Government should more and more care for the members of the community.

He expressed the opinion that the events of the time, the demands of the people and the heavy economic structure, not only coerce the man but also tend to make the man as he is. According to Dr. Lerner, then, Roosevelt is the man of action that democracy in the United States wants.

Behind the Microphone

We wonder how many radio listeners would enjoy the prospect faced by a certain group of listeners in England, disclosure of ownership of an unlicensed set. In England, of course, every listener must pay a tax of 10 shillings, or about $2.50, on his set. But a certain percentage of listeners have "neglected" to pay the license tax. Consequently they face the constant threat of being "peached upon" by neighbors either annoyed by the set or perhaps envious of it if it happens to be superior to their own.

Unlicensed British listeners have more cause to be apprehensive, for the General Post Office has just begun a new campaign to make all unlicensed owners "pay up." Much of the campaign will be "door to door." But for a great deal of its information the British Post Office will have to depend, unwillingly perhaps, upon anonymous letters. Such things are not permitted in British courts, but the post office apparently has despaired of turning up evidence of unlicensed sets by other methods.

In England, as many know, part of the revenue of the British Broadcasting Corporation comes from these listener taxes. Therefore, in British opinion, the unlicensed set owner, is in reality getting his radio programs free. In the United States the cost of sponsored radio programs is met through the slightly advanced cost, usually so small as to be unnoticed by the consumer, charged for the radio advertised product. While there are some who would claim that American radio is free of cost to the listener, it is not in fact.

There are now 7,700,000 radio set licenses issued in Great Britain by listeners whose sets range from one tube to multi-tube layouts. These licenses are obtainable through the post office, somewhat the way we obtain money orders. The post office makes about 300 prosecutions annually against unlicensed set owners. Most people plead poverty and with reason perhaps, for the majority of complaints come from the impoverished areas of County Durham and South Wales. The usual middle class reason for no-license is "forgetfulness." A. D. H.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Tito Guizar, tenor	"The Monitor Views the News"	"While the City Sleeps"	Recordings and reports
5:15	Natural science talk	"Rhythm Makers"	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	The Instrumentalists	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	Checker Board; music	"Flying Time": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"Music Editor's Page"
6:15	"News of Youth"	"Animal Closeups"; pianist	Earl Lawrence Serenades	"Music Editor's Page"
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sports briefs	"Musical Roundup": record	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Leo Carrillo; orchestra	Sport reports
7:00	"Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15	Sportcast, Ted Husing	"Music You Love"	Voice of Experience	Little Jack Little's Orchestra
7:30	Doris Kerr, songs	Lum and Abner: sketch	Ruinoff; Jan Peerce	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45	Beake Carter, news comment	Nature Club: sketch	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Charioteers: quartet
8:00	Hammerstein's Music Hall:	"Dude Ranch": dramatic sk.;	Leo Reisman's Orch.; soloists;	"Music for Today": Morton
8:15	soloists; orchestra	The Westerners	quartet; trio	Gould; Larry Taylor
8:30	Ken Murray; soloist; orches-	Edgar A. Guest in Welcome	Wayne King's Orchestra	Little Sam Robbins's Orch.
8:45	tra; Beake Carter	Valley; dramatic sketch	Wayne King's Orchestra	Little Sam Robbins's Orch.
9:00	Waring's Pennsylvanians; so-	Ben Bernie and his orchestra;	"Sidewalk Interviews": Wal-	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15	loists	Ruth Etting, soloist	lace Butterworth; P. Johnson	Johnny Johnson's Orch.
9:30	Caravan: Rupert Hughes;	"Husbands and Wives" forum	Fred Astaire; Charles Butler-	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
9:45	Joan Crawford, Franchot	"Husbands and Wives" forum	worth; Allan Jones; Anne	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
10:00	Tone, in "Elizabeth the	"When the Floods Came,"	Jamison, soprano; Trudy	"Musical Mirror"
10:15	Queen"; Norman Sper	dramatic sketch; speakers	Wood; Green's Orchestra	"Alt Wien": music of old
10:30	Mark Warnow's Orchestra	"Portraits of Harmony": Jan	"Hollywood Gossip"	Vienna; orchestra
10:45	Mark Warnow's Orchestra	Garber's Orchestra	Roy Campbell's Royalists	Red Nichols's Orchestra
11:00	E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Little Jack Little's Orchestra
11:15	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Frank LaMarr's Orchestra	Sport commentator	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
11:30	George Olsen's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Johnny Hamp's Orchestra	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra
11:45	George Olsen's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Johnny Hamp's Orchestra	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

8:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

10:45 WNAC, (WEAF—National), "Today's Children"; dramatic sketch.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine; guest speakers; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

11:01 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Your Morning Varieties"; talks; soloists; orchestra.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:15 WNAC (WEAF—National), Armistice Day program: conversation between Signor Marconi and David Sarnoff.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.

3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Armistice Day program.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Annual Woodrow Wilson Armistice Day service, Washington.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

4:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Congress of Parents and Teachers Association; speakers.

4:10 WEEI, Electric organ recital, Del Castillo.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:30 WNAC, Chorus recital; vocal and instrumental soloists; narrator; organ.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Cavalcade of America": dramatic sketch; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family": dramatic sketch from San Francisco.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fannie Brice; Victor Arden's Orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Burns and Allen, comedians; Henry King's Orchestra; soloist.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ethel Barrymore in revival of dramatic success.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah Plantation: Bill Robinson; Negro soloists; chorus; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Town Hall Tonight; Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; orchestra.

9:30 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Sinfonietta"; Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Come, On, Let's Sing"; community sing.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), 1936 New York city automobile show.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Emergency Peace Campaign: women's peace proposals.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade": Freddie Rich's Orchestra; Buddy Clark, baritone; Edith Dick, vocalist.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Gang Busters": crime drama.

10:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), Good Will Court, A. L. Alexander, director.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "How to Keep Out of War," talk.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Necessity being the mother of invention . . . or words to that effect . . . we've found a new use for those pins called "Sta-Set" scarf holders at Filene's. You see they were designed with the idea of holding a scraf down in place . . . but experience tells us that they do a very good job in holding a bunch of flowers in place, too. Which really ought to please you a little, and maybe more . . . because the business of pinning a pin through a mass of wiry stems has never been exactly a simple matter; at least not in our household. With a "Sta-Set" the bar pin is fastened into place (no danger of pulling and tearing the material this way, either), and then the flowers are simply held in place by the tricky holding device. Now we aren't trying to tell you that one or two flowers won't slide through . . . because we know better. What we are trying to tell you is that a generous bunch of violets (or any other favorite) will stay there very nicely. Incidentally it's a gentle . . . to say nothing of humane . . . way of wearing fresh flowers, because you won't be crushing the stems with pins. From a dollar up . . . at Filene's jewelry counter. The very platinum-diamondish looking ones are $2.95.

Here's Braid for You

Do you like braid? Then you'll like the little gray wool number we saw at Dixon's, the little dress shop right next to Loew's State Theater. Because it has oodles of braid on it. In fact, the blouse (it's a slim two-piece affair) is almost completely covered with fine gray braid that's been sewed on in a curlice design. There's at least one braid-trimmed dress tucked away in almost every attic . . . a relic of the past . . . but here's the idea again, brought out for this generation's approval. A grass green velvet ascot tie, matching hanky peeping out of the pocket, and clever wooden buttons complete the outfit.

New in 'Nighties'

You'll probably laugh right out loud when you see a pair of "Cradle Snatchers" . . . they're that amusing. And they're literally the last gasp (which is a notch higher than the last word, sartorially speaking) as far as sleeping attire is concerned. Now we don't exactly recommend them to those of you who live in steam-heated city apartments where the janitor promptly jacks the temperature up to 102 degrees on October the first, and keeps it right here until May first, come what may . . . but we must admit that it has its fine points for those who live out where heat is something you hear about, but with wnich you seldom, if ever, feel intimate! And for those of you who sleep on the sleeping porches (we've seen any number of them in our drives lately; so somebody must use them!), they'll be just the garment you've been looking for. Because a "Cradle Snatcher" is a one-piece sleeping garment that has everything but a hood on it. It even has feet! (attention cover-kicker-offers!) They'll cover you all over, and to step into a pair will be just about like getting into a diving suit. But consider the warmth therein . . . if you haven't already . . . they're made of fleece-lined heavy cotton. You may wear them while you sleep, but we understand that there will be others who will wear them while they're wide awake. In fact, when they're skiing! Not in place of a ski suit . . . no, no . . . under it! And you'll have to admit that it's more than an idea to toy with . . . because it would take the place of socks and everything else, if you so wish. In sizes 36 to 42, for $2.50. At Jordan Marsh's.

Here Are Your Blouses

So many people have asked us where they could buy a tunic, or a blouse lately that we're practically taking it for granted that everybody has a skirt, but nobody has anything to wear over it. If this is your predicament, too, you can do something about this incomplete costume at Conrad's . . . in the blouse shop up on the fifth floor. There you'll find blouses, and tunics and jackets of every description. Some are made of lace, others of upholstery damask, taffeta, satin or chiffon. They're plain, they're embroidered, they're striped. Everything from pastels to colors that shriek. Quite the most striking jacket we saw was of blue moiré taffeta. It has long sleeves, puffed at the shoulders, and a tiny turn-back collar. But it was the back of the jacket that held the most interest for us. Because it is so fashioned that it has a swallow-tail effect, though not nearly as long, of course. Its fullness allows it to hang down in graceful lines. These blouses go very nicely with skirts of street or ankle length . . . and there are any number of the jackets that could be worn over your most formal evening gowns. They start at $5.95, and end at $16.95.

Mosey Around Here

Honorable mention to—Those rayon taffeta evening gowns at The New Hovey's for $6.95! Puff sleeves, high neck in front, low neck in back, full, swishy skirt and a mass of flowers right at the waistline in back! You can let glamour go to your head this season by wearing gold or silver birds right in your hair . . . in the evening, of course. Or, if you just can't quite give yourself over to the idea of your heac being the nesting place for an entire bird, perhaps you'd at least compromise and wear wings; or maybe a feather or two. But if this idea is still a bit too much for you, there are always the more conservative, simple flowers. Around $1.95 at Jordan's. And before we forget it . . . this is the week of the semi-annual sale at the Emily Shops. They usually have an interesting array of two- and three-piece knitwear on hand, and this too has all be marked way, way down! J. T.

(A Tuesday and Friday Feature)

Christian Science Hymns Go on Air Over WMCA

A 15-minute radio period of hymns from the Christian Science Hymnal will be sung by John Young, who is known as the "Singer of Hymns," over Station WMCA, New York, and the Inter-City net work, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 10:15 a. m., eastern standard time. This program will be heard in Boston over Station WMEX, 1500 kilocycles, a member of the Inter-City network, and in the New England area by Station W1XBS, Waterbury, Conn.

The program is a regular sustaining feature of Station WMCA in New York. Mr. Young presents from time to time the hymns of various religious denominations. Permission to fill an entire period with hymns from the Christian Science Hymnal was approved by The Christian Science Board of Directors.

'Leisure School' Graduation

Six men and women will comprise the first graduating class of a four-year course in recreational leadership which is part of the curriculum of the School of Leisure Time Education for Young Alults, sponsored by the Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association. Diplomas will be presented at a banquet, to be held at the Dudley Street Baptist Church, Roxbury, tonight.

HOUSE & GARDEN'S

Thanksgiving Feast

Here is a feast of plenty for all house-lovers . . . a bounteous collection of photographs—drawings—stimulating articles—invaluable information . . . filling the November issue of House & Garden full and overflowing. The menu is as follows:

Building

Miracle on Murray Hill . . . the Brown Stone Front transformed into Regency elegance.
Georgian Exterior
Small Size or Medium . . . two examples of good planning and good construction.
Rounded Arches in New Orleans
Air Conditioning
Modern House . . . plans and construction data for a new interpretation of this style.
Elevators for the Home

Decorating

Easton . . . photographs of the famous Long Island home of Mrs. E. Marshall Field.
Georgian Interior
Plant Tables
New York Library, drawn by Pierre Brissaud.
Sun Rooms and Conservatories

Gardening

Half Acre Garden . . . how to give the effect of space to a small suburban lot.
Rosa Damascena . . . sixth in House & Garden's series of flower prints in full color.
Wayside Bounty, by Louise B. Wilder
Old Rose Favorites
Men Who Make Our Flowers . . . concerning the hybridizing genius of Mr. George Yeld.
November Jobs for Outdoor Gardeners

Special Features

Entertainment—1937 . . . by Lucius Beebe.
Set for Thanksgiving
Conversation Piece . . . or What to Do After Dinner
I'll Be Suing You . . . a survey of the legal liabilities of the defenseless householder.
Play the Game . . . indoor sports for winter.

This is just one issue—one installment of the wealth of beauty and inspiration that House & Garden brings you every month. During the coming year, it will publish frequent Double Numbers—the regular issue of the magazine, plus a large, separately bound portfolio covering special phases of home-planning and decorating. Here—in one magazine—is your best source of ideas and information . . . your best guide to good taste and lasting value . . . and your best insurance against mistakes.

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Newton Homecrafters Bringing Out Latent Talent

Founded four years ago the club has about 50 members who for the most part are devoting themselves to wood-working

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What is Homecrafting?

Any of the half-hundred Newton Homecrafters will give a different answer.

One said he "liked to putter," that it was even more enjoyable when there were "other people around who liked to putter, too." Another's version of Homecrafting was that anyone who had a hand in Homecrafting had a chance to "blow off steam that would be wasted otherwise."

The Newton Homecraft Club, an organization of men, was founded four years ago by Russell V. Mead, whose home is at 56 Halcyon Road, Newton Center.

Mr. Mead's purpose was to provide a medium through which Newton residents could exchange ideas on wood and metal working and gather to fashion articles for home use and beautification.

Club's Officers

The club's officers are Everett C. Lewis, president; Henry Sabean, vice-president, and Harris Langley, secretary-treasurer.

Most of the club's members are interested in woodworking; but in woodworking their tastes run as wide a gamut as do their professions. The club, the youngest member of which is 25 and the oldest 75 years old, include members from such varied fields as those of law, aviation, printing, professional photography, bookkeeping and banking.

Although professions are widely divergent and tastes differ, the common aim is the same—that of satisfying an innate love of recreation and creative activity, activity and recreation which leave something to show when the activity has ended.

At Newton High School, the Newton Homecraft Club meets twice a month. Members gather to discuss their work and exchange ideas on furniture design, model building and the latest developments in the home workshop line.

Have Use of Shops

At the school, the amateur craftsmen have the full use of the metal and woodworking shops.

Of all the members of the Newton Homecraft Club, the man most looked up to, whose work is most admired, is Ernest E. Fewkes of 120 Hyde street, Newton Highlands, whose antecedents were English wood carvers.

Of Mr. Fewkes' ability, Mr. Mead said:

"Mr. Fewkes is a genius in his own right. He built a spinet desk of mahogany with inlays of other woods that is the finest piece of cabinet work I ever have seen. It took him only two months to complete it."

Possibly because he is naturally modest, possibly because of family pride, but probably because he loves really fine design and workmanship, Mr. Fewkes showed a chair at a recent exhibition held by the club which was made by his cousin, Ernest B. Fewkes, of Quorndon, Leicestershire, Eng.

Copy of Saxon Chair

The chair is an exact copy of a sixteenth century Saxon chair, found in the Earl of Leicester's Hospital in Warwick, Eng. The hospital was founded by the Earl of Leicester. The charter for it was signed by Queen Elizabeth in 1570.

The legs are of timber taken from the old "Bull's Head Inn," formerly a stage coach tavern on the highway between Liverpool and London.

The seat came from "Quorn Hall," built in 1600, during recent alterations.

Spreaders were taken from a "tythe church." Proceeding on accurate information as to the age of the buildings from which the wood was taken, and the fact that all wood used was that which went into the buildings originally, one learns that the average age of the wood in the chair ranges from 300 to 450 years.

Chair Is Fumed

Cabinet work done, the chair was fumed (placed in a chamber and treated with ammonia fumes) to give it its rich coloring. Then it was rubbed down with several coats of hard wax. No shellac, varnish or oil was used. Owing to difficulty in finding old oak in suitable sizes, the construction took three times as much wood as actually is in the finished chair.

The President's Chair at Harvard University is of the same period design and similarly constructed.

So, from a Homecrafter in England to a fellow Homecrafter in the United States comes a good will offering to prove that Homecrafters the world over have but one interest, excellence of workmanship.

C. F. Lawrence, another Homecrafter, living at 96 Waban avenue, Waban, has an interesting work in his possession. It is a model of a locomotive which he built when only 18 years old, 50 years ago. The locomotive was a year in the making.

Built of Wood

Every part is built of wood with the exclusion of the bell cord. Wheels are of wood, as are the rims which go around them. Neat red curtains enclose the cab. Inside is an array of throttles, steam gauges and other instruments which were used on locomotives 50 years ago.

Most locomotives, even a half-century ago, ran on steel tracks and had metal bells. But not Mr. Lawrence's. The 40-inch model has not one metal part. Only once did he have to resort to something other than wood, and then not in the locomotive itself. In making the ties fast to the platform he had to use very small furniture nails.

In addition to a varied display of things he has constructed himself, including ship models, steam and electric engine models ("and they really work, too," said Mr. Lawrence, demonstrating) he has a grandfather's clock 141 years old with hand-painted face and hands. An accurate timepiece gears and moving parts are all wood.

Covered Bridge

Another of the club's model makers is Dr. W. G. Bridge of 138 Algonquin Road, Chestnut Hill. Mr. Bridge has an interesting collection in his den. Included is a model of the fast-disappearing covered bridge. His is a scale model, probably the only ever made, of the old covered bridge over the Lamoilbe river near Morrisville, Vt. It was carried away during the 1927 flood and has been replaced by a steel bridge.

Dr. Bridge also has a working model of a brass cannon, built by himself, and an illuminated ship silhouette. The silhouette, by a friend, was presented to Dr. Bridge, who made a scrolled frame of mahogany, illuminated from behind, to show it at its best.

The most fascinating work that Dr. Bridge has done is the scale model of the now almost totally extinct peddler's cart. The cart is complete in every detail, even to a hand-carved horse and a homemade scales, which are absolutely accurate.

All the Equipment

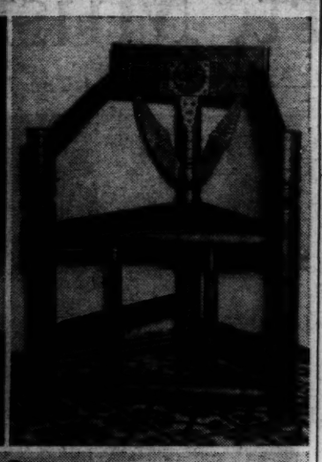
On the cart are household articles such as teakettles, teapots with real strainers, matched sets of chopping bowls and the knife that goes with them; even a basket containing nearly a hundred hand-made clothespins, which in itself is not much of a task, unless the clothespins happen to be only a little more than an inch long. Dr. Lawrence's are. Each was carved by hand from a piece of wood no larger than a match stick.

Another club member, a wartime aviator, is W. Evington Long, 90 Beaumont avenue, Newtonville, whose most interesting piece is an Indian war drum. The wood in the drum's sides, approximately four feet high, was taken from spruce trees torn down when the old Newton city hall was razed. The drum's top is of rawhide. The drum has been on display many times. Mr. Long is a leader in the Newton Scouting movement, particularly in the archery branch.

Dr. H. Sumner Richardson, 98 Garland road, Newton Center, is making a four-posted bed of African mahogany. William T. Cashman, another Homecrafter, 34 Lothrop street, Newtonville, has reproduced a Stradivarius violin from ancient woods brought over from Italy.

Left © W. G. Bridge

Scale Model of Peddler's Cart, Built by Dr. W. G. Bridge, 138 Algonquin Road, Chestnut Hill



Upper—Copy of Sixteenth-Century Saxon Chair, Built by Homecrafter Ernest B. Fewkes of Quorndon, Leicestershire, England, and Sent to Homecrafter Ernest E. Fewkes of Newton Highlands. Lower—Homecrafter C. F. Lawrence of Waban Makes Some Adjustments on His 50-Year-Old, All-Wood Locomotive 'Excelsior'

Wragg Leads Race For Senate Leadership

(Continued from Page 9)

his oath of office, ordinarily a task performed by the Senate President.

Senator Moran was elected on the strength of a promise he would appoint several Democrats as chairman of important committees. He kept his promise by appointing Senator Edward C. Carroll, chairman of civil service; Senator Thomas M. Burke, chairman of constitutional law; Senator James C. Scanlan, chairman of the counties; Senator Charles T. Cavanagh, highways and motor vehicles chairman; Senator John F. Donovan, insurance chairman; Senator James P. Meehan, labor and industries chairman; Senator William F. Madden, metropolitan affairs chairman; Senator Francis M. McKeown, pensions chairman; Senator William S. Conroy, public safety chairman; Senator John S. Sullivan as public service chairman; Senator Langone as public welfare chairman. Senator William F. McCarty as water supply chairman.

Different Plan by Wragg

Thus 12 of 29 committees were headed by Democratic Senators. The Wragg plan provides that all chairmanships will be awarded to Republican Senators, with minority party members having representation on every committee.

By this plan Senator Wragg hopes to avoid recurrence of the riotous hearings of the past two years.

State House observers still talk about the scenes created before the public welfare and constitutional law committees. During one session Senator Langone, as public welfare chairman, threatened to throw a woman off a dock, while the communist charges which Senator Burke and his constitutional law committee colleagues hurled during hearings resulted in packed meetings practically every day.

Should Senator Wragg obtain sufficient written pledges today he will immediately confer with his Republican colleagues over the choice of various chairmen.

New Hampshire to Market Record of 40,000 Turkeys

HOPKINTON, N. H., Nov. 10 (AP)—John A. Dwinnell, chairman of the marketing committee of the New Hampshire Turkey Growers Association, today announced New Hampshire farmers would market a record total of 40,000 turkeys for the Thanksgiving season this year.

He said this represented a 10 per cent gain over 1935.

He predicted the retail price for native grown turkeys would be "approximately 40 cents a pound, about the same as for last year."

Hurley and Party In Nantucket Visit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANTUCKET, Mass., Nov. 10—Governor-elect Charles F. Hurley, Attorney General Paul A. Dever, and Francis E. Kelly, Lieutenant Governor-elect, are vacationing here on Nantucket Island.

Mr. Hurley and Mr. Kelly, with their parties, arrived last night to be greeted by Mr. Dever. All plan to stay for several days and all vow that "politics and business are out—this is strictly a vacation."

Switzerland's Largest Lake

The Lake of Neuchâtel is the largest lake entirely within Switzerland. It is 1420 feet above sea level.

R. I. Promised Special Session Of Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 10—Gov. Theodore Francis Green has announced he will call a special session of the Rhode Island legislature probably next month to clear up several matters that require attention before the first of the year.

The fact that this will be the last session for at least two years, which will be controlled by Democrats, has led to speculation that the party leaders might try to push through measures which they believe might be opposed by Republicans.

One matter to be acted on calls for changing the date on which this state's presidential electors meet to cast their official ballots for President Roosevelt's re-election. The present law provides that they shall meet in January, but the Norris amendment to the Constitution changing the date of the President's inaugural makes a change in the date necessary. Action also may be taken to arrange for seating two aditional State Senators, one from Pawtucket and one from Providence. Each of these cities increased its voting total at the last election sufficiently to warrant an additional Senator in the legislature.

In spite of the election landslide that gave President Roosevelt a greater plurality in Rhode Island than had been scored by any candidate since 1924, Republicans regained control of the State Senate and pared the margin of superiority held for two years by the Democrats in the House. Except for the legislature, however, Republicans fared poorly.

N. H. Relief Cases Receiving 500 Tons Of Excess Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 10—More than 500 tons of surplus agricultural commodities have been furnished to New Hampshire relief cases in less than a year, according to John C. Kendall, director of the New Hampshire Extension Service at the University of New Hampshire.

The commodities were bought up in the surplus-removal programs through the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and were distributed to those people who could not afford to buy them.

In the number of pounds distributed dried peas ranked first with 205,296 pounds. Fresh apples, dried prunes, rolled oats, enriched oat cereal, evaporated milk, butter, dried beans, onions, and carrots followed in the order named. In addition 11,400 dozen eggs and 20,807 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed as well as 10,560 yards of cotton fabric that were used in experimental road building.

U. S. Aviation Exports

Exports of aeronautical products from the United States from January to August of 1936 were valued at $14,000,000.

Advice of R. I. Clergy Sought On Liquor Control Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 10—Opportunity to comment on liquor conditions in their communities, make recommendations, and advise concerning the wisdom of granting alcohol vending permission in specific instances, has been extended to clergymen of all denominations in Rhode Island.

The opportunity was given by the State Division of Alcoholic Beverages in letters sent the churchmen.

More Care Urged

Simultaneously the division urged licensing commissions in the various cities and towns of the State to exercise more care in issuing liquor licenses and, particularly, to clamp down on so-called "dine and dance" places.

In this latter type of establishment, Michael F. Costello, chief of the division, made it known that his investigators had discovered sorry conditions and wholesale violations of the laws.

In his letter to the city- and town-licensing boards, Mr. Costello said:

Local Irregularities

"It is with regret that the division of alcoholic beverages brings to your attention the enclosed report of local irregularities. Our intention in this communication is to call these flagrant violations to your respectful consideration and to acquaint you with our official knowledge of their existence."

In cases where conditions were found to be suitable these letters were not sent to the licensing board, but in other instances the letter said. "In this State deplorable conditions exist especially in Class B places. This is a matter of general knowledge and common comment."

Boards Warned

The letter warned local licensing boards that they had other responsibilities besides obtaining revenue for local and state governments.

"Such revenue is obtained at too great a cost," Chief Costello said, "if there are sacrificed the morality, the decency and the fair name of the state or the community. Carelessness in the issuance of licenses and laxity in the matter of enforcing regulations pertaining to licensed places are sure to result in vice and scandal. The remedy in the first instance rests in the hands of the licensing board. Licenses should be issued only to responsible people, willing and able to conform to the law."

Carry Little Food

Mr. Costello also made known that the investigation showed that many of the places that had Class B licenses did not do the "substantial" business in food necessary to obtain this form of permit.

In special letters to communities where violations were found, Mr. Costello wrote:

"You will note from enclosed detailed report that many of your so-called Class B licensed places do not qualify in that they do little victualling business, that they have inadequate dining-room and kitchen equipment and have not sufficient food to serve a substantial meal. Many have not enough cutlery or dishes to take care of a half dozen patrons at one time. We believe that many of said places seek the Class B license not to cater to the public as victuallers, but rather to enable them to sell intoxicating beverages until 1 o'clock in the morning and on Sundays."

Letter to Clergy

In his letter to clergymen urging them to take part in the campaign to drive undesirables out of the traffic and to curb activities, Mr. Costello wrote as follows:

"We are enclosing a copy of a letter addressed to all liquor commissioners of the State, which is self explanatory. We would appreciate very much if you would give the matter therein noted your earnest consideration and advise your local board or this division of licensed places in your neighborhood which in your opinion, do not measure up to the legal requirements and are a detriment to the community. We feel that clergymen are especially conversant with the moral conditions in their neighborhood and can give worth-while criticism to their liquor administration and that the latter will welcome same.

"Licensing boards are considering and will shortly take action on applications for licenses. This is the opportune time for all good citizens who have the best interest of their community at heart to co-operate with the licensing boards, so that only suitable places and reliable persons may be engaged in the sale of intoxicating beverages."

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WHAT! ANOTHER NEW HAT? HOW DO YOU MANAGE IT?
MARVELOUS, MARY.... I'M ASHAMED I DIDN'T FIGURE IT OUT MYSELF.
WELL, TRY THE PLAN FOR ONE WEEK .... AND SEE HOW MUCH YOU SAVE.
HUSBAND: SAY THIS MACARONI CASSEROLE IS GOOD, DEAR. WHY NOT SERVE IT MORE OFTEN?
I WILL TOO....AND LOTS OF OTHER SPAGHETTI AND EGG NOODLE DISHES....THEY'RE EASY TO FIX....AND I SAVE EVER SO MUCH ON MEATS.

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‡Amer. Farmer	Nov. 13	Plymouth	Nov. 22	Nov. 12, 8:00 pm	Nov. 13, 8:00 am
‡Queen Mary	Nov. 18	Cherbourg	Nov. 23	Nov. 17, 8:00 pm	Nov. 18, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Makura	San Francisco	Nov. 18	Nov. 13, 4:00 pm	Nov. 13, 8:30 pm
*Tolken	San Francisco	Nov. 21	Nov. 16, 4:00 pm	Nov. 16, 8:30 pm
*Tolken	San Pedro	Nov. 23	Nov. 18, 4:00 pm	Nov. 18, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Asia	Victoria	Nov. 27	Nov. 22, 4:00 pm	Nov. 22, 8:30 pm

‡American Farmer and Queen Mary subject to change. *Australia only.

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Mr. Barbirolli in New York

By L. A. Sloper

New York

JOHN BARBIROLLI, in his initial American appearance as director of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society Orchestra in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Nov. 5, made a good beginning. The modesty he had displayed in press interviews on his arrival in New York, when he indicated that he had no expectation of filling Toscanini's shoes, and that he had not yet recovered from his surprise at his appointment, was borne out by his unassuming platform demeanor.

Nevertheless, this young conductor was obviously very sure of himself and of his job. It was evident that he had the indispensable quality of authority. He was not feeling his way; he knew precisely where he was going, and he was doing the leading. This is a hopeful sign; an orchestra like the Philharmonic does not yield allegiance to everybody who waves a stick over it.

Mr. Barbirolli waves his to good purpose. His beat is decisive. His gestures are rather less demonstrative than we had been led to believe. They are evidently designed to ensure the carrying out of an agreement reached in rehearsal. They are vigorous, but they do not interfere with the production of music. Many a conductor is more athletic. As to the printed score, Mr. Barbirolli keeps it open on a stand to his right, but appears to make small use of it.

* * *

Of Mr. Barbirolli's qualities as a musician and an interpreter, it is of course impossible to form a final judgment after one or two hearings, but the first impression of him in both capacities was favorable. He had selected for his opening program a group of works calculated to test his skill and his scope. In the Berlioz "Roman Carnival" Overture, with which he began, he proved at once that he had a clear conception of the score, a sensitive lyrical gift, a vital rhythmic feeling and a sense of the theater. Precision, balance and dramatic effectiveness marked the reading. Drama did not descend into theatricalism. There were sharp dynamic contrasts but tone was not forced.

The rest of the list manifested his responsiveness to style. Bax's symphonic poem, "The Tale the Pine Trees Knew," showed his command of the impressionist idiom; Mozart's seldom-heard Symphony in C major, No. 36 (K.425), his understanding of the classical spirit; Brahm's E minor Symphony, his sympathy with the profounder aspects of romanticism.

Unqualified endorsement cannot be given to his readings of the two symphonies. There were some curious tempi and some odd phrasings and some peculiarities of accent. Greater familiarity with his views in these matters might persuade us to agree with him, but after a single hearing this does not seem likely. The Mozart suffered a little from meticulousness. The slow movement, in particular, Mr. Barbirolli tended to pick to pieces, instead of letting it flow.

* * *

Not all the grandeur of Brahms shone undimmed. The first movement would have benefited by a more crescent upbuilding. There was too much intensity at the beginning to permit of a full development of the dynamic arch. The opening of the slow movement dragged. The last two movements went better, but the full climactic effect of the finale was not quite obtained. Although the orchestra played superbly, the body of string tone was not adequate to these climaxes.

The Bax item, which is dedicated to Mr. Barbirolli, was new to these shores. The composer was quoted in the program notes as saying that in spite of its title it has "no communicable program . . . I admit that in planning the composition I was thinking of two landscapes dominated by the pine tree—Norway and the West of Scotland. I was thinking, too, of the Norse sagas and of the wild traditional legends of the Highland Celt. But this work is concerned solely with the abstract mood of these places, and the pine trees' tale must be taken as a purely generic one."

Well, this tale which was known to the trees but not to the composer is not very interesting to the listener. Played with devotion and eloquence, it seemed just another long yarn spun in the Celtic twilight.

Having inaugurated the Philharmonic-Symphony season with one novelty, the young English conductor introduced another into the program of his third and fourth concerts (Nov. 7-8). This was a Suite for strings from the music of Purcell, arranged by Mr. Barbirolli himself, which he substituted for the Berlioz item. He also replaced the Mozart symphony with Elgar's "Enigma" Variations; thus making the first half of the program an all-British affair.

All but one of the six parts of the suite are drawn from scores written for the theater; the exception is from a choral anthem. The arrangement of this delightful music has been done with taste, restraint and musicianship. The performance of the Elgar, if it threw no new illumination upon a familiar score, at least presented it in a most favorable light.

Mr. Barbirolli's first audience greeted him warmly and stayed to applaud him cordially. He has at all events got to first base.

The Musical Deluge

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

IT IS now nearly 30 years since Romain Rolland complained that music was drowning the musicians. This senseless flood of music, he said, weakens its power—"there is no worse misfortune for art than a superabundance of it." And fairly recently one of our younger English composers was heard lamenting on "the appalling popularity of music." Never, he declared, has there been so much music making and so little musical experience of a vital order.

But the flood, instead of abating, rises higher and higher every season. The musician who seeks silence "to listen to the music that sings within him" will soon either have to emulate Noah by shutting himself up in an ark and waiting for the waters to assuage, or, like Sibelius, retire to some spot—if he can find one—not yet submerged by the swirling floods of symphony concerts, opera, festivals, choral societies, chamber ensembles, recitals, street and restaurant music, gramophones, radio and the rest.

Owing, no doubt, to political conditions abroad and to the coming Coronation, London this season will be given at least double the usual amount of music. How it is going to provide twice as many listeners is problematical. Perhaps concert givers will adopt the method of those who made a living by taking in each other's washing, and in both senses of the word "patronize" each others concerts. But an eminent critic has suggested that there may be many people who, like himself, go to concerts just to get away from music for an hour or two after a long day's work.

There is nothing very exciting about the concert programs announced so far. With a few exceptions "Safety First" and "Follow the Tram Lines" is, as usual, the prevailing policy. Oddly enough the chief novelties are to be found in opera. The new British Music Drama Opera Company is producing Albert Coates's "Pickwick" and Roger Quilter's "The Wild Boar," and at Covent Garden we are promised the first performance of Eugene Goossens's "Don Juan."

The English public is the most faithful public in the world. It is well known that the Methuselahs of the concert platform never outlive the warmest of welcomes. And for the same reasons, no doubt, Bach, Mozart, Beethoven and Brahms will still supply the bulk of symphony concert programs for many centuries to come. Another classical composer—Haydn—has, however, lately shown signs of edging his way in. There is perhaps more in this than meets the eye—or ear. The English public, a writer suggests in the Musical Times, gets most of its "contemporary" music over the radio, an undue proportion from Central Europe. Thus in most English homes "contemporary music" has become a synonym for "vinegar and violence."

A reaction against dismal dissonance may be noticed even in professional circles. When a critic remarked the other day that symphonic composition has become a gloomy affair, "almost as though boards were set up to say, 'No joking, by request,'" a composer immediately endorsed this view by saying that he looked forward hopefully to a "less gloomy time when composers will write without self-consciousness a symphony as fresh and spontaneous as one of Haydn's." Haydn, it may be said therefore, is "in the air," and what better antidote to "vinegar and violence" could be found?

Haydn's "London" or "Bell" Symphony (No. 104) opened the first concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society's 125th season, to be followed by Dvořák's Third and Beethoven's Seventh. A packed Queen's Hall gave Sir Thomas Beecham a vociferous welcome. Haydn's first 16 bars opened the gates of a fresher, sweeter musical world. How fortunate is the musician! What other artist can so easily travel back in time?—if one may put it that way. In a certain sense, for him all periods exist in the present. As played by Sir Thomas Beecham and the London Philharmonic Orchestra these three symphonies could never in their own time have sounded more alive and vital than they did in Queen's Hall. Not even to the keenest musical nose was there a whiff of museum mustiness. This is the right kind of virtuosity. If there were any neo-classicists present they must have felt a little uncomfortable to find a Haydn and a Beethoven so alive and kicking. As old Bach also seems to be as much "here" as he was in the time of Frederick the Great, the *pasticheurs* have only themselves to blame if they share the embarrassment of Voltaire's poet when asked why he should exist.

Actual Performance Photograph by Richard Tucker

The Play Scene From Leslie Howard's Production of "Hamlet," Which After a Brief Preliminary Tour Is Opening This Week at the Imperial Theater, New York

Water Colors and Miniatures

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia, Penna.

QUANTITY rather than quality of entries characterizes the current thirty-fourth annual exhibition of water colors and the thirty-fifth annual display of miniatures at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

More than 900 works are shown, burying noteworthy contributions under an avalanche of the mediocre and tending to confirm the public in its suspicion that the water-color medium is slight at best, akin to the china painting of grandmother's day.

Yet for those who realize that many art institutions lean backward in an effort to be fair to all comers, the quest for the worthwhile is a stimulating adventure.

Outstanding are the handsome compositions by Josef Presser, Polish-born American, who received his art training in Boston and abroad, and who is at present serving as aid at the Philadelphia Museum of Art under the WPA.

* * *

Although his work is distinctly individual, one feels running through it a rich strain of knowledge—research in the art of other ages as well as appreciation for contemporary movements. Color and form are the keynotes.

Pigmentally his work is resonant with blues, greens, yellows, reds and grays. His subject material deals with great horses and lesser men, or with big bulk of men. Trained as both sculptor and painter, he gives evidence of his dual interest.

No other water colors in the exhibition have the same bigness; none aspire so ambitiously to creative magnificence. Yet no prize has been his, the list of honor contributors confining itself to the technically dexterous rather than to the imaginatively adventurous.

The Dana medal, awarded for boldness, simplicity and frankness of work, goes to Barse Miller of California. Mr. Miller handles wash well, and possesses nice feeling for pigments. Sensitiveness also characterizes the work of Gertrude Schweitzer of New Jersey, awarded the Philadelphia Water Color Prize of $200. Her work is delicate in choice of pigments, achieving through color spotting the illusion of human figures.

* * *

As in previous years, the water color exhibition includes black-and-whites, two medals being given to competitors in this field. The Joseph Pennell Memorial Medal goes to Peter Helck of New York for general achievement in illustration and the graphic arts. His work shows that he is accustomed to produce for reproduction, and has about it a clear-cut precision.

It is difficult, however, to reconcile the award of the Eyre Medal for black-and-white to Gene Kloss of New York for "Eve of the Green Corn Ceremony." This honor carries with it the purchase of the print.

Especially strong in interesting black-and-whites, the exhibition offers such stimulating Western studies as those by Levon West, city scenes by Martin Lewis, New England impressions by Stow Wengenroth, a humanized series of prints by Louis Lozowick and a vibrant study in figure and form movements by Jon Corbino.

Turning to color work, one is impressed by the number of well-handled compositions, and by technical dexterity of high order. Paralleling Mr. Miller's facility come water colors by Antonio Beneduce, Paul Gill, Antonio P. Martino and Stanley Woodward. All these admirable technicians have one art ancestor in common—John Singer Sargent.

If one seeks more personal expression, it may be found in the rich imaginative industrial landscapes and park scenes by William S. Schwarz; in the whimsical fairy-tale decorations by Marguerite Gaudin, and in the strange, lumpy color fusion that spells the human figure in the work of Walt Louderback.

Stirring, also, are the more somber water colors of the wind-swept West of farming and oil fields by T. Craig, so disturbingly suggestive of the great Dust Bowl.

Beauty of color, induced from more literal industrial subject matter, pervades the city water-front studies by John J. Dull.

The miniatures lack the variety of the water colors. Except for color jottings suggestive of landscape by Regina K. Polisher, they cling to the stereotyped in portrait, still-life and landscape depiction. The medal of honor of the Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters, the organization sponsoring the exhibition, has not been awarded this year, but the D. J. McCarthy prize for the most meritorious miniature goes to Mary McMillan of Syracuse for her portrait study of Miss Margaret Drummond, technically the most outstanding work in the miniature section.

Full Circle

By Harold Hobson

London

MR. MAURICE COLBOURNE'S "Charles the King," now at the Lyric Theater, brings the wheel round full circle. In the last century Sir Henry Irving recorded a big success in a play that represented Charles I as a saintlike monarch toiling for the good of his people, and basely betrayed by hooligans and scoundrels. Since then the reputation of Cromwell and the parliamentarians has risen, and so, when Mr. John Drinkwater, a few years ago, presented a drama dealing with the Civil War, it was Cromwell who was the hero, with Charles a futile tyrant richly deserving his manifold misfortunes.

After all, Cromwell was a dictator, and recent events have caused Englishmen to look at dictators with a somewhat sidelong glance. From the very beginning of his play Mr. Colbourne is uneasy with his Cromwell. He discerns in him no sign of statesmanship, and when the Countess of Carlisle asks this bluff soldier whether he cannot hear the noise of approaching civil war in the air, Cromwell can perceive nothing. Nevertheless, in the opening scene, there is a robust strength about Cromwell, a rough, soldierly vigor, that suggests that Mr. Colbourne, even if he is not going to idealize the king's chief opponent, is at least trying to do him approximate justice.

* * *

This opening scene is extremely fine. It takes place outside a small church in the eastern counties, immediately before a visit from the Archbishop of Canterbury, William Laud. With magnificent energy and fire, Henry Ireton (Mr. Kenneth Villiers) denounces what he considers to be the Romanizing practices of the Archbishop. Previously we have seen Mr. Villiers only in modern comedies, acting the parts of rather charming and diffident young men, and his vigor in this romantic costume role was a revelation of his abilities. Part of the credit is doubtless due to Mr. Colbourne himself, who produced the play. The cast is enormously long, but even the smallest characters are taken with distinction. Mr. Malcolm Russell as the Earl of Traquair, a Scottish privy councillor, has only one small scene, but he brings into the play a veritable breath from the Highlands. Mr. John Abbott as William Prynne makes only one speech, but by it he impresses himself on the memory. This is typical of the entire company.

As the play progresses, Mr. Colbourne's prejudice against Cromwell increases, until at the end he can resist no scandal that is plausible, and very few that are not. Cromwell's interview with Charles on the Solent is an absurd travesty, and the embryo Protector's handling of the King's trial is that of the villain of a boy's melodrama. Nevertheless, this scene is vigorously written and produced, and no one could find it dull.

* * *

Mr. Colbourne has indeed a notable skill in devising short scenes of energy and power. Charles's attempt to arrest five members of the House of Commons is exceedingly well done, and Mr. Colbourne deserves praise because almost every word in the episode can be historically vouched for. Mr. Barry Jones, facing the audience in velvet and a plumed hat, here makes Charles a very kingly figure. Undoubtedly the most difficult moment for Mr. Colbourne, in his favorable reading of Charles's character, comes when the king sacrifices Strafford to his enemies, and to explain this weakness the author has written a remarkably effective scene in which Charles's wife (Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies) makes him choose between his children and his honor.

From Charles's first appearance, gorgeously apparelled for his portrait by Van Dyke, Mr. Colbourne's opinion is keyed to Andrew Marvell's commendation of him at his execution.

> He nothing common did or mean
> Upon that memorable scene, . . .
> But bowed his comely head
> Down, as upon a bed.

Mr. Jones's stately and even noble performance gives form and pressure to Mr. Colbourne's conception, until at the end we resume the full heroworship of the days of Henry Irving.

Lyric Theater—Charles the King, by Maurice Colbourne, directed by the author, presented Oct. 9, 1936.

A Play About Poe

By Arthur Pollock

New York

A NUMBER of playwrights from time to time have seen drama in the life and character of Edgar Allan Poe, and as many plays with him as hero have from time to time been promised. Such promises have not been kept. Now comes Arthur Hopkins, whose courage has never been challenged, with a play about Poe called, appropriately, "Plumes in the Dust." Sophie Treadwell, author of the drama "Machinal" which attracted admiring attention but little trade some years ago when the same producer presented it, is the hardy dramatist of the occasion. The quality of genius is not easy to catch in a play on the stage, for it requires something at least a little like genius to interpret it. Miss Treadwell has been able only to present a picture of Poe that is honest, sad, uninspired.

She can make the strangely gifted poet talk in words with a literary flavor but not with winged words nor words even of importance. When in the play she needs to suggest the true quality of his mentality she can only ask him to run over a few lines of one of his poems. She can show the torment of his mind, but somehow or other that mind in torment seems not an extraordinary mind, merely that of a rather close-mouthed, poor, hard-working man who drowns his bitter sorrows in drink.

She shows us with commendable reticence what the causes of those sorrows were—the memory of his mother, fierce regret that in his youth the girl he loved was tricked by his cruel, hypocritical foster father into marrying some one else; the loss of his child wife; the stupidity, harshness, misunderstanding of the world, the realization that genius must often live by itself alone without other reward of appreciation; the poverty that can result from an outspoken contempt for sham. Miss Treadwell resolutely refuses to romanticize, to restort to the theatrical, to cheapen her play in any way. She permits it to remain throughout very glum. And I am afraid there is in it little of that quality of the man himself that burned in his poems. This man is without marrow. Henry Hull plays him with earnest sincerity.

Sigmund Romberg's tunes may be heard in a new operetta, "Forbidden Melody," for which Otto Harbach has written the book, but they are far from Mr. Romberg's loveliest melodies. Mr. Harbach has thrown all sorts of things into the plot, making it so complicated that there is no straightening it out, and the cast is not a good one. Consequently "Forbidden Melody" came to town with the air of something frightfully old-fashioned, without having any of the charm that can so often make the things of a day that is past an unmixed delight.

Forty-Sixth Street Theater—Plumes in the Dust, by Sophie Treadwell, staged by Arthur Hopkins; presented by Mr. Hopkins, Nov. 6, 1936.

New Amsterdam Theater—Forbidden Melody, by Otto Harbach and Sigmund Romberg; presented by Jack Kirkland and Sam Grisman.

Music in Melbourne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne

RICHARD CROOKS, unlike most artists from overseas, possesses in Australia a "ready-made" public. His gramophone records have endeared him to thousands whose desire to see him has resulted in continuously sold-out concert halls and in a much extended season.

A curious feature of this concert series is the considerable absence from the audiences of professional musicians and of regular concert patrons. This lack of sympathy is attributable to the inclusion in Mr. Crooks's programs of many popular items. A more sensible minority advocates the occasional use of popular material "as a means to attract the musically uneducated." Mr. Crooks's supporters point out that a program which for three quarters of its span is devoted to classical items offers the discriminating music-lover a generous allowance of enjoyment. While the musicians differ the public flocks to the Town Hall and receives pleasure, stimulus and instruction.

Forty-seventh Chicago Annual

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Chicago

THIS year's exhibition of American painting and sculpture, which continues at the Art Institute until Dec. 6, bids fair to be a very popular show. In a way it is reminiscent of shows of many years ago because there are none of the pictures, rather plentiful last year, whose primary purpose seemed the stirring up of controversies and arguments.

Propaganda pictures are conspicuous by their absence, and pictures painted according to formula are not present in such large numbers; although I have yet to see an exhibition of recent years that did not contain a picture of a row of people in a street car after the manner of the New Yorker. The "American scene," which I have sometimes been tempted to define as "Everything ugly that can be searched out between Maine and California," is not represented exclusively by grotesqueries. In short, there are many pleasant pictures.

Most of the exhibitors know how to draw, compose and paint fairly well; in fact, there is no appearance of amateurishness about the show, but neither is there any excess of virtuosity. This is perhaps to be welcomed, as too great a preoccupation with craftsmanship has preceded most of the decadent periods in art.

* * *

My criticism would be that in this show, as in most other contemporary shows I have seen, the exhibitors do not seem to be very much interested in art. They enjoy painting, to be sure, but very few of the pictures are such as would have been produced in the white heat of creative enthusiasm. One feels that most of the artists would have painted anything else with equal willingness and facility.

There is a larger proportion of sculpture than usual, and some of it is very good. Our young sculptors who are just beginning to exhibit seem to be good craftsmen, with a sense of solid decorative form that augurs well, and among the older men we have the remarkably detailed "Lincoln-Douglas Debate" of Lorado Taft, and Albin Polasek's lively self-portrait. One gets the feeling that American sculptors are ready and willing to turn out good work, pleasing in line and contour, interesting, if not intense, in subject matter and competent in texture.

For a certain number of years a proportion of our irreconcilable painters have performed as if color, as such, was hateful to them, and as if their sole preoccupation was with the sculptor's task. Perhaps indeed they would have been sculptors if it didn't cost so much to send heavy things to exhibitions. They fought with their paint, and their canvases were sticky, dull and dirty. Thank goodness a great deal of that sort of thing seems to have sloughed off, but there is yet much to be done in the way of beautiful color, and by that I do not mean mere prettiness. The richness of a Veronese, the jewel-like sparkle of a Monticelli, the opulence of a Finnish or Italian primitive should not be beyond the power of us moderns who are so much more intelligent and have so many more advantages.

* * *

There are plenty of good paintings, though, if one will take the time to look thoughtfully. The first Logan prize, a figure study called "Olympia," by Robert Philipp, is a very handsome painting with real beauty of color. A strongly painted negro woman by Edmund Archer, called "Colored Clairvoyant," is one of the best figure pieces I have seen for a long time. Gifford Beal, who is so apt to be matter-of-fact, has done a fanciful landscape reminding one of bygone centuries, but not a copy of anyone, as a certain card-playing group seems to be of Cézanne. Saul Berman has a good still-life called "Brown Table." Francis Chapin was awarded the $200 prize of the Chicago Artist's Annual Ball for a small "Railroad Landscape," harsh in color and ably painted. Jerry Farnsworth has an attractive "Dancer" and William Glackens a finely painted group about a soda fountain, in very luminous color.

One should look at "The Highway," by Frederic S. Hynd; "Central Park Decatur," by Dan Lutz; "Conglomeration," by Cathal B. O'Toole; "Sixth Avenue L," by Franklin Robbins, a remarkable performance; "Yellow Farm," by Zoltan Sepeshy; "Sun, the Painter," by Francis Speight; and those who have trouble with their drawing can learn what they should know by Leopold Seyffert's big canvas, "In My Studio."

In a post-war period where people have prided themselves upon their nonchalance, it may be unfashionable to manifest much enthusiasm, but that is the stuff that great painting is made of. I should like to see more of it.

Ballet Caravan—Farewell, Hail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

AKIN to the little theater and the chamber-music ensemble is the petit ballet, the Ballet Caravan, which made and took a bow in two performances at the Theresa Kaufmann Auditorium of the Y. M. H. A. on the evenings of Oct. 31 and Nov. 1.

The place chosen for its formal presentation to a metropolitan audience is in itself a mark of the modesty of its claims. Lincoln Kirstein, the founder, is trying to develop a distinctly American ballet and wisely prefers the way of slow growth to that of loud and lavish promotion. No décor is used. The black velvet cyclorama simplifies production and serves to emphasize what excellences (or deficiencies) there may be in technique. Costumes are not opulent but are generally pleasing. In several ballets, they are done after drawings or engravings by lesser-known artists. A single piano supplies the accompaniment.

The ballets given are all the work of the young choreographers of the company. As 20 is the average age of its members, naturally the viewpoint is not mature and naturally the choreography is derivative. But it has the freshness and spontaneity of youth, as has the dancing. Both are alive with eagerness and joy and looking-forwardness.

* * *

"The Soldier and the Gypsy," a character-ballet in seven scenes, to music from de Falla rather than Bizet, tells the story of Carmen in pantomime and stylized Spanish rhythms. It is an animated, refreshing version of the familiar tale, enhanced by the essential Hispanicism of the de Falla excerpts. It was devised by Douglas Coudy, dancer and company manager. The costumes by Charles Rain are unconventionally of Spanish flavor.

"Promenade," a one-act ballet in neo-classic style, was composed by William Dollar, not a member of the present company, but of the American Ballet, of which the Ballet Caravan is an offshoot. Costumes are after Horace Vernet. Music from Ravel's "Valses Nobles et Sentimentales." The program note, indicating the scholarly touch of Mr. Kirstein, gives it more meaning than inheres in the action itself. "After the French Revolution, the classic ideal in myth, architecture, costume and manners was the model for the ascendant middle class. In a nervous society recovering from one cataclysm and expecting another at any moment, extravagant parallels and fantastic aberrations made affection compulsory and simplicity a final affectation." About this theme do Venus and Adonis, Hercules and Omphale, the Three Graces with Satyr, and others of their ilk, disport themselves. But here is an example of the dance nullifying itself by being better expressed in words.

"Encounter" is another neo-classic ballet, the choregraphy by Lew Christensen, costumes after the drawings of J. G. Von Schadow. The Mozart "Haffner Serenade" requires saltatory consort of more sparkle than the young company is able to give it.

"Pocahontas," a character-ballet by Lew Christensen, music by Elliott Carter, Jr. and costumes after the engravings of Theodore de Bry, and "Harlequin for President," a ballet-pantomime after the Italian popular comedy, by Eugene Loring, music from Scarlatti, costumes by Keith Martin, complete the repertory of full-length ballets. They were given on Sunday evening and this writer did not see them. The titles are provocative.

The point lies not so much in analyses of these productions as if they were major works of art—which they are not—but in the question of what they have accomplished and whither they are tending.

* * *

The Ballet Caravan consists of twelve members from the American Ballet Ensemble, which served its first term with the Metropolitan Opera last season and which in turn stems from the School of the American Ballet, co-founded and co-directed by Mr. Kirstein and E. M. Warburg. The American Ballet, having only youth and vivacity to work on and being pushed too far ahead of its capacities, has not yet risen adequately to its assignment. Having for chief choregrapher the Russian, Georges Balanchine, and being mainly of American constituency, it was unable to blend the opposing psychologies. But that was only one trouble. The larger difficulty lay in their being rushed to a task they were not ready for.

The Ballet Caravan was organized last summer soon after the close of the opera season, for the purpose of developing a truly American ballet, giving the young dancers a chance to compose for themselves and an opportunity to work together in that co-operative spirit which makes for unity. They presented their first program at the Bennington School of the Dance, subsequently toured the summer theaters, spending one week at Walter Hartwig's Playhouse in Ogunquit in "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme." This fall they have been appearing in schools and colleges.

During this period they have built up a repertoire, strengthened their resources, while earning their own way, and probably enlarged their visions for the future. Now it is time for them to dissolve temporarily into the active opera season.

As seen in New York at their simultaneous début and farewell, they seem to have taken on at least the consistency of a nucleus and should feel able to embark on a second summer season with the highest courage and expectancy.

If in a renewal of their project, they will cease trying to refurbish old material and select for their ballet themes subjects more pertinent to American life today, they will have made one stride along the road of progress.

M. L.

Brisbane Music Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—Eileen Joyce, Australian pianist, engaged by the Australian Broadcasting Commission to give a series of recitals throughout the Commonwealth, gave two public recitals recently in the City Hall.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

On With the Dance

Bennington the Focus of This New Movement

First of four articles on the Dance in Education

By Margaret Lloyd

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHETHER the Bennington School of the Dance is an outgrowth of the increased interest in the dance in America or one of the chief contributing causes of that interest, is a question. In any case, it is a potent factor in the extraordinary development of the dance in this country, both as art and as education.

In three great strides over as many summers, Bennington has become the focal point of the modern American dance, the terminal station drawing dance-thinking people from all over the land and sending them out after a six-weeks' intensive session, to spread the new dance doctrine. In these three summers, 400 pupils from 28 states in the Union (ranging in ages from 15 to 50) have passed through the Bennington turnstile. They have come in touch with greatness, for the faculty list of 38 teachers is comprised of leaders in the modern field. This year's enrollment consisted of 160 pupils—with a waiting list tagging on behind.

The country seat of the modern American dance began as an experiment. Bennington College itself is new in the education world. It graduated its first four-year students in 1936. Dedicated to progressive education, it is among the few colleges offering opportunity to major in dance as one majors in history, philosophy, literature or science. It has an extensive dance library and its president, Robert D. Leigh, has a more than nominal, though still a layman's interest in the dance.

As Mary Jo Shelly, administrative director of the school, says in an article in Progressive Education (October, 1935): "The Bennington School of the Dance began in a small black notebook on a snowy Vermont afternoon in November, 1933"—when Mr. Leigh and Miss Shelly discussed a plan for utilizing the college grounds and buildings during the summer by establishing a specialized summer school. In conjunction with Martha Hill, then as now head of the dance departments at Bennington College and New York University, the dance was decided upon as the most far-reaching and important subject for specialization today. There was no other college summer school in this country devoted solely to the dance. The kindred arts, especially drama, had been more plentifully served. Miss Hill was made director of programs, Miss Shelly administrative director, and Martha Biehle, financial secretary of the college, was appointed assistant.

Follows Steps Of the Drama

The three young women set in motion something bigger than they knew. They began with an enrollment of about 100 pupils. They called on leaders of the modern movement in New York—Martha Graham, Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman, dancers; Louis Horst, musician, and John Martin, dance critic of the New York Times, dance lecturer and historian, to come as visiting teachers for a week or two each. They extended the invitation to Hanya Holm and Tina Flade, dancers of the Wigman school, then working on the Pacific coast. (Later on I will tell about these teachers and their courses, their techniques and their pupils; how their instruction is making not only dancers but dance audiences; and how it is raising the dance to an important place in education.)

One of the most interesting things about the Bennington School of the Dance is that nobody knows what is going to happen there next. That does not mean that the work is not highly organized and successfully carried through. It means that it has grown so fast it has almost outgrown itself. It means that like all growing organisms, it is constantly presenting new phases, new problems, taking on new shapes. There are no stereotypes at Bennington. Its course has never been either stilted or haphazard. But it has always been, and still is, utterly unpredictable.

For instance, it is modern dance that is taught there, modern dance in all its various techniques and ramifications of musical accompaniment, choreography, costume, staging and so on. Yet this last season it unexpectedly presented two programs by the Ballet Caravan, a summer offshoot of the American Ballet, with Lincoln Kirstein, its founder, author of a learned history of ballet called "Dance," giving a talk on that aristocratic, ancestrally European art.

Only Key People

This was more than a generous gesture. It was a recognition that ballet exists, however much on the opposite side of the fence from the aims and purposes of the school. The pupils of Bennington gave them a rousing reception. The frowns of disapproval from some quarters were an added fillip to the adventure.

And there is another point about the dance school at Bennington. It is alive with oppositions. It is a discussion place as well as a dancing place—a place of conflicts as well as of unified dance culture.

For this reason, only key people belong among the student body, as only key people comprise the faculty. No, it is not a normal school—for teachers only. Neither is it a summer camp or country club for the young. It may have the setting, but that is not its spirit. The beautifully equipped plant of the college was built for work—pleasurable work to be sure, but not pleasure-seeking. Winter or summer, none but the worthy should ascend that high green hill of learning.

The young person of the romantic teens, so soft that she melts away at the slightest contact, will toughen her fibers under the sound training. She may be confused, discouraged at first, with the medley of impressions, but she will emerge with new strength and stamina—if she can stand the "gaff"—if she is in earnest and wants more than anything else to be a dancer. But the teenster who is out for a good time, who regards Bennington as a summer resort and the dance as a plaything, will leave as empty as she came—if she lasts at all. She represents a type that would never be admitted in the first place, if character could be discerned from an application paper.

The dancer who has partly arrived, yet has the humility to sit at the feet of greater artists, will assimilate the substance of contrary theories, find what is true for him, and go forth to disseminate his new-found wisdom.

The mature teacher of dance or of physical education will test, observe and discriminatingly apply the product of an enriching experience. But there are no set patterns. The individual will remain an individual—though not the same individual—for he will have grown immeasurably.

Last August the Fennington School of the Dance came to the end of its third season in a grand climax of glory—and it came to a halt. Under the leadership of Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman, two genuine works of art had been created on its premises and produced, for need of space and the accommodation of visitors, in the State Armory in the town; as the previous year Martha Graham had created and produced an enkindling composition under like conditions.

After two mountain peaks of summers, how could it keep up the standard? With every season mounting higher in quality and achievement, if it kept on it would soon be rocketing to the moon. Where would that tremendous impetus lead?

The summer season of 1937, when Hanya Holm will conduct the workshop group, and the major American dancers will hold two weeks' sessions of teaching and appear as guest artists in the Festival Series as before, is assured. But after that whither? And what? What new shape will the overflowing energy of this new project take?

Reaching Out

For a change of some sort is inevitable. The school is operated on a dynamic rather than a static basis. Though its fundamental idea is very definite, it cannot be limited to a formula. New needs arise in the field. The school reaches out to meet them. And it casts its divining rod into a conjectural future.

No new plans have been divulged—if indeed any have been formed. There is some talk of carrying the school through to the portals of a new edifice on the campus, which would be a center of all the theater arts, a permanent institution. But the theater exists only in blue-print, a very neat blue-print, providing all the modern improvements including air-conditioning (which seems a work of supererogation in an airy summer place). It will take thousands of dollars to turn that blue-print into architecture and thousands more to expand the staff and equipment.

One thing is certain—the Bennington School of the Dance is too big a bundle of accomplishment to drop in the middle of the road. It is creating a demand and filling a need. It must march on.

Upper—Nancy McKnight and Group, at the Bennington School of the Dance, 1936. Class in Percussion Accompaniment for the Dance. Lower—Ruth Bloomer and Group. Student Work in Choreography. This Dance, Presented in the Final Demonstration of the Bennington School, 1936, Is From the Suite "Zodiac." Music Composed by Jean Williams, Student in Music Composition for the Dance. This Picture Was Taken Outdoors, but the Actual Work Is Done in the Studios

Photos by Bouchard

Tours Supplement Textbooks

And Teachers See for Themselves How People Live

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Evanston, Ill.

"WHAT a way to learn!"

"I'll never talk about oranges again to a little tot whose family is on relief."

Two teachers at Northwestern University's summer school were discussing what they had seen on the university's tours through Chicago, designed to show public-school teachers how people live and how the work of the world is done.

There were 22 tours. All elementary school teachers attending Northwestern's summer session this year were required to go on some of them, but could select the ones they preferred.

Lectures and textbook study are all very well, the university had said in effect. But besides, go see for yourselves how people of different nations and different pocketbooks live. See, and don't just read about, how transportation and other business of the world is carried on, and why people think and act as they do.

And the teachers saw.

They went from pent houses atop luxurious hotels to crowded, dingy homes in the city's slums, where even the commonest comforts are almost unknown. "And to think," exclaimed a teacher on this tour, "we expect the same loyalty and ideals from the 'urchins' in both kinds of homes."

Never Realized Before

"I never before realized," another said, "that there are so many different living conditions. Of course children come into school from these various places and are much affected by home and environment."

Her pupils were 40 per cent of one nationality. She had tried earnestly to understand them, she declared. Had even studied the early history of their race. But still it was a puzzle why the children became so easily excited and had so little self-control.

"But after seeing how they live at home," this teacher continued, "I can understand why they act as they do. I am sure that when I go back to school this fall I'll be able to help them better."

Polish, Chinese, German, Bohemian, Jewish, Russian, Italian, and Negro communities were visited. In each place a person of the nationality visited explained the native customs and answered the teachers' questions—which were many.

"I never knew before," one remarked, "what a rich cultural background the Polish people have."

Imagine how a little Polish boy in her room this winter will look when she begins to praise the native customs of his people. How his eyes will shine! No more need he feel ashamed when the boys call him "Poleock!"

So it went, on all the "foreign" tours. There was so much of beauty found in the various nations' customs that to the teachers is seemed a pity more were not preserved, instead of lost in the haste to become Americanized.

One tour led to Chicago's great financial district on La Salle street. A leading banker explained the banking system of the country, and ventured to remark that there were fundamental changes needed. "What do you suggest that would make the banking system better?" the teachers asked. The banker, pinned down to facts, hesitated, and then told what he thought the remedy should be.

At a labor union headquarters a union official explained labor's side of the economic problem, and told what some of the union's goals are.

Everywhere the teachers went they asked the reasons for things they saw and heard. Sometimes answers were readily forthcoming. Again their informers were hard put for replies.

The courts were visited, jails, employment agencies, cheap hotels, cheap shops, also the city's finest department store. The Union Stock Yards, libraries, churches, broadcasting studios, hospitals, theaters, artist colonies, and museums were included in the trips.

Deepened Understanding

"Up until now," said Dr. E. T. McSwain of Northwestern's school of education, "teachers have been learning how to teach by going to classes and listening to lectures, then going to the library and doing a lot of reading. The purpose of these tours is to give the teachers an opportunity to see how the work of the world is done—how people work and live—so that the teachers will have a more meaningful appreciation of society and the many things involved. And so they will have a broader background from which to guide the activities of children in the classroom."

The WPA co-operated with Northwestern in planning and conducting the trips. An average of 100 teachers went on each tour, except in a few cases where, because of the trip's nature, just a limited number could be taken. Every teacher, it was said at the university, went on at least eight.

An International Outlook

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY we "go international" right in the midst of our first "talk," for our first speaker is a Japanese girl married to a Chinese man and living in the State of Washington. She graduated from an American university and shares with us some of the richness that can come to us through having "foreign students" in our midst—and, by the way, have you Round Tablers searched out all possible opportunities for making international friendships right at home? If you are in college, do you know the foreign students? If you live in an American city, have you made friends with any of our foreign-born residents? Wherever you live, are you making an effort to understand and enjoy visitors from other lands and members of other races?—Chairman.

* * *

State of Washington

Dear Chairman:

I am one of the legion who enjoy the Monitor Round Table and who entertain intentions of contributing "some day." I am still in my twenties and consider myself eligible.

I am accepting the challenge of Mr. D. H. and emphatically deny that world peace is a "useless crusade." Only through individual attainment of peace consciousness can we achieve universal peace. I am Japanese and my husband is Chinese, and we are happily married and are bringing up children. This has not meant the complete submerging of the racial characteristics of one, but the merging of the best of our heritages. I certainly am not advocating mass international marriages as a solution of world animosities. Of course, in our thinking and living we are Americans; yet we are familiar with the Orient. My husband is a regular commuter and has made five crossings of the Pacific, while I have made just four because I was born on this side.

While in college I was very fortunate in that I could pursue only the studies which I desired. I specialized in French, Spanish, German and Italian. Through becoming familiar with the characteristics, history, literature and art of these various countries, my international outlook was further enlarged. Many foreign students were enrolled, and I enjoyed inspiring contacts and friendships which still endure. My parents opened their home to these students, and now that I have my own home we still hold open house.

Mr. D. H., it would be a revelation to you if you could see the Hindu, Filipino, Japanese, Chinese, and American young people who gather here. Our favorite game is ma jong. Incidentally, when some outsider superciliously inquires if we still play that game, I serenely reply that the Chinese have never stopped playing for the last 3000 years. Our favorite eating "weapons" are chopsticks. On our table you'll see Filipino adobo, Chinese chow mein, Japanese sukiyaki, caviar, waffles, goulash, chili con carne, and most of the favorite delicacies of every country.

Since graduation we are scattered all over the globe—Surabaya, Mysore, Manila, Shanghai, New York city, and Tokyo. If I could only share with you the interesting letters, souvenirs, and periodicals which we exchange. We have surprisingly many reunions, too, and each ensuing year we are stronger and stronger for peace and glory in the blessings which have come to us because we have attained peace. Moreover, we aren't dreamers, that is, we aren't idle, we occupy responsible positions—supervisors of reforestation in India, teachers, merchants, business executives, and not one who is bored. Furthermore, as a group, I feel that we are a success not only as the world measures such a status—but if you could read our letters crammed with mental alertness, sheer joy of living, and achievement, you would understand.

By the way, may I take this opportunity to congratulate Helen for her decision to go to college, because my present full life dates from my happy campus associations.

I feel that the world's awakened interest in peace through better understanding contributes much of the grist for the mill of the splendid Round Table. (Mrs.) U. W.

* * *

Understanding Our Co-Workers

California

Dear Chairman:

I have been reading the letters of the Youth Round Table for some time and now feel that I should do my share. Many of us hesitate to express our ideas, thinking someone else will express them. Why shouldn't we? But isn't it nice to know that someone—maybe in a far-away land shares our thoughts expressed in these meetings? The Round Tabler's letters are especially helpful to those living in isolated districts or whose work does not bring them in contact with other young people—as in my work. It enables me to know what other young people are thinking and doing. I look forward to the Saturday mail, when my Tuesday Monitor arrives and each week gain new, unseen friends.

We must not forget there are younger folks who read these letters, too, and it might be very helpful to them and us also, if we devoted some of our conferences to our work and different experiences we have had while engaged in it. One of the most valuable experiences I have had to go through, was to learn that it was not enough to be able to demonstrate my work but to understand the people I came in contact with. Each day we can add something to our knowledge if we are ready for it.

I do not agree with Mr. D. H. It is for the youth of today to say whether we can have lasting peace. Without peace what can art, literature and music mean to us. Although too young (by one month) to vote in the election, I have taken a keen interest in it, as should everyone else.

My interests are too numerous to list but among the most pursued are letter writing and making quilts. In the length of time I have been reading the letters I have never noticed any from Alaska. My best wishes for the success of the Round Table.

(Miss) L. M.

* * *

Apples and Tasmania

Tasmania, Australia

Dear Chairman:

Having noticed for the first time your Youth Round Table column, I realize it is a great opportunity for me to perhaps correspond with any Round Tablers who are interested in stamp collecting.

Tasmania, the island in which I live, has in its most southern portion an apple producing district, namely, the Huon, which produces more apples to the acre than any other apple orcharding country in the world. Tasmania ships annually about 4,500,000 bushels of apples of which 3,500,000 are produced in the Huon, which has a population of approximately 15,000. Great Britain is our main apple market, and hundreds of Tasmanians depend on this market for their living. I do not know whether you can beat this in America, but a grower living about two miles from my home produces annually, about 2000 bushels of apples to the acre.

With the state the world is in at present another war seems to be not very far away. Germany wants back her pre-war colonies; Italy is building a great navy and army, and has taken a portion of Africa; Japan is over populated, and must cast a longing glance now and then at my home country Australia, which has an area of 3,000,000 square miles and a population of only about 7,000,000. Japan is not a tenth the size of Australia, but has a population of about 77,000,000. Great Britain is now looking to her defense. From all this we Australians gather that something is astir.

Sanctions do not seem to be very effective in preventing war, and so I conclude that the only way to prevent war is to bring about a friendly spirit between the people of different countries. One way of bringing about friendliness is by correspondence, and so I write this letter, wishing the Youth Round Table and its members every success in future life.

(Mr.) D. M. Y.

* * *

We receive word from our Australian members so infrequently that we cannot let this one who has just spoken to us take his seat without a few extra shouts of Hear! Hear! Furthermore, if there are other Australians, Tasmanians, New Zealanders who come to our meetings, but who, up to now, have not spoken, may we hear-hear from you soon?

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

Annual Celebration Now in Progress

The sixteenth observance of American Education Week is now in progress. President Roosevelt has named the purpose of this annual celebration in the following words of his proclamation: "It is particularly appropriate . . . that a time be set apart this year for a widespread and understanding observance of the benefits that flow from a continuing advancement of the standards of American education." His proclamation presents the ideal of American education as "an opportunity for all of our people to obtain the education that will best fit them for their life work and for responsibilities as citizens."

American Education Week, according to the committee, promises to become an American celebration of first rank. "We celebrate Christmas because it gave us a great religion," says Joy Elmer Morgan, editor of the Journal of the National Education Association. "We observe the Fourth of July because it gave us a free nation. We magnify the schools during one week each year because through them we develop the finer values of our civilization."

Mexico Improves Its Schools

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the last few years the Republic of Mexico has been making remarkable progress along educational lines. It seems that road building is being stimulated by the new educational movement, for during the past four or five years the Government has gone into road building in a great way. Many of our readers are, no doubt, familiar with the highway that extends from Nuevo Laredo, opposite Laredo, Texas, to the city of Mexico. This beautiful highway is 760 miles long, and passes over the mountains at a height of 8000 feet above sea level. This and many other highways are not only attracting tourists, but seem to be opening the way for educational development, not only in the city centers, but in the small towns along the way. Educational leaders from this and other countries are coming in close contact with places that a short time ago could not be conveniently reached by motorcars.

It is encouraging to know that government as well as city officials are not only boosting road building, but they are making provisions for new school buildings. These new buildings in cities, towns and country communities are creating a greater interest in education among the masses of the people. A new school building with modern equipment is a challenge to the children of Mexico to make the most of the opportunities such surroundings provide.

The call for better educational facilities must be urgent and the response enthusiastic for we are told that every year, on an average, there are 1000 school buildings erected in this progressive Republic. This has been true for the last few years, and interest in all things educational seems to be on the increase. Some of the school buildings in city centers cost thousands of dollars and are designed by the best architects in the country.

In a country where a thousand new school buildings are opened every year, there is naturally a demand for well-trained teachers. The training schools are busy preparing teachers for the positions that will be ready for them at the beginning of the school year. We are impressed by the fact that back of all these educational programs are men and women who believe in education and who are encouraging it in every possible way.

To Encourage Reading

Reading portions of interesting books help to arouse the child's curiosity. If you stop the reading at a very thrilling point, the child will read to get the rest of the story.

SEEDS IN A TREE TOP

HOW DID THEY GET THERE .?..

In the Colorado Desert there grows a bright green shrub upon which are borne beautiful waxy-white berries brushed with a delicate pink when fully ripe. Raymond B. Cowles, who camped one day in the midst of these bushes, noted that the ironwood trees that grew in the locality were covered with the seeds of these berries even to the highest branches. A handbook on desert plants told him that the bush was a desert mistletoe, a parasitic plant, but it did not explain how the seeds managed to attach themselves to the top branches of the neighboring trees. The berries were tough-shelled and the seeds could not escape from their covering by their own means; and they were too heavy to be blown to such heights by the wind. How did they get there? A bit of research and investigation rewarded Mr. Cowles with the information he was seeking. He tells this most interesting story of the life history of the desert mistletoe in the

December number of

Nature Magazine

Interpreter of the Great Outdoors

There are many other interesting and informative articles in the December number, one of which, "A Prince of the White Country," by John Lindsay Blackford, is an excellent word-picture of that beautiful winter visitor, the Bohemian waxwing.

Other articles appearing in the same issue include "Shadrach, the Squirrel from Kurdistan," by Jocelyn Crane, and "Nature Decorations for Christmas," containing excellent suggestions for adding a touch of Christmas cheer to your home for the holiday season, by Ann Bryant.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Profit-Taking Halts Market Rise—Metals, Specialties Gain

Commodity and Money Markets

Market as Whole Lower, but Mining Issues Are Strong

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Recent stock market leaders beat a retreat today, but mining, merchandising and specialty issues continued to push forward.

Large offerings of steels, motors and coppers put the ticker tape behind floor transactions in the first hour, with losses of fractions to 2 or more points predominating.

Support appeared later and the majority of declines were pared or canceled. Near the final period the pace was slow and trends indecisive. Transfers were around 2,700,000 shares.

Traders were said to have shelved commitments on the theory the market had advanced too sharply in the past week or so. Business news was still encouraging.

Many Resist Selling

Breasting the selling current for gains up to 2 or more points were Montgomery Ward, Macy, Cerro de Pasco, Howe Sound, U. S. Smelting, American Smelting, Douglas Aircraft, Seaboard Oil, Southern Railway preferred, Atlantic Coast Line, International Harvester, Safeway Stores, Omnibus Corp., Pacific Finance, Coca-Cola and Johns-Manville.

In the backward division were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Rolling Mill, Crucible, General Motors, Chrysler, Anaconda, Kennecott, Westinghouse, General Electric, Consolidated Edison, Western Union, North American, National Distillers, Schenley, Deere, N. Y. Central and Southern Pacific.

General Motors dipped in the face of yesterday's cheerful "year-end" dividend of $1.50 and the granting of bonuses and higher pay to workers.

With silver again in the limelight, and expectations in some quarters a new governmental move regarding the white metal may be under consideration, mining stocks in this department were in demand.

Demand for U. S. Bonds

Corporate bonds shifted with cross currents in today's market as U. S. Governments worked up to new peaks.

Treasury 2¾s and 2¾s were the center of investment interest, with quotations ranging about ⅛ of a point above the previous close. There were smaller gains in certain other long-term issues and in federal farm mortgage 3¼s and home owners loans.

Company bonds were inclined to soften in some directions although modest gains appeared in a scattering of industrials and rails. Those showing improvement in the early trading included Alleghany Corp. stamped 5s, Allis-Chalmers 4s, Chile Copper 5s, Consolidated Edison 3¼s, and Northern Pacific 4s. Cuba Northern Railway 5½s rose nearly 2.

Several of the wide-swing convertibles were offered at levels substantially under the previous finals. American Rolling Mill 4¼s lost 1½ shortly after the opening and were accompanied downward by International Telephone 5s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3¼s, American & Foreign Power 5s, St. Paul 5s, Great Northern 4s, Studebaker 6s and Western Union 5s.

The foreign section recorded a little progress, particularly in the French, Italian, German, Japanese and South American groups.

Foreign Markets

LONDON — The stock market closed firm with activity in mining issues and oil stocks. Support was lacking in the early trading, but this was not surprising to speculators after the recent activity and strength in the market. Industrials remained quiet and rubber issues moved higher. Transatlantic and giltedged securities held steady.

PARIS—The Bourse closed irregular, rentes finishing 55 centimes to one franc lower and Bank of France stock advancing 140 francs to 8900 francs. Coal and electric shares were mixed. The market will be closed Armistice day.

LIVERPOOL—Wheat futures declined fractionally on reports of improved weather in the Argentine and a slow millers demand.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York					Liverpool				
	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg		Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
December	11.68	11.78	11.68	11.70	—.10	January	6.66	6.67	6.59	6.60	—.14
January	11.62	11.69	11.62	11.65	—.10	March	6.64	6.64	6.57	6.57	—.13
March	11.66	11.73	11.65	11.66	—.11	May	6.60	6.60	6.52	6.53	—.12
May	11.67	11.72	11.65	11.66	—.12	July	6.54	6.54	6.47	6.47	—.12
July	11.61	11.65	11.57	11.58	—.12						
October	11.32	11.32	11.24	11.24	—.08						

Tone at close steady.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Nov. 7: Receipts, $10,409,676; expenditures, $31,263,839; balance, $1,637,103,714; customs receipts for the month, $7,903,521. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $1,474,086,360; expenditures, $2,493,016,498, including $980,575,365 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,018,930,138; gross debt, $33,808,527,405, a decrease of $1,659,880 under the previous day; gold assets, $11,067,246,893.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, 5 higher to 5 lower.

	High	Low	Last
December	104.0	103.5	103.0b
January	104.0	104.0	103.0b
May	105.5	105.0	104.5b
June	106.0	106.0	104.0b
July	105.0	105.0	104.0b

b—Bid

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	12.44	12.56	12.44	12.55	+.05
March	12.60	12.68	12.58	12.68	+.05
June	13.15	13.26	13.15	13.20	+.08

Stock Exchange Seat Sale

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements have been made for the sale of a membership on the New York Stock Exchange at $125,000, off $10,000 from the previous transaction.

Bourse Closes Saturdays

PARIS (AP)—Extending its schedule of week-end closings, the Bourse here will not operate on Saturdays during the month of November.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Nov.10	Last Nov.9
74¾	54	Acme Steel (3f)	70	69	70	69½
15¾	9⅝	Adams Express (.20b)	15¾	15½	15⅝	15¾
38¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (1¾b)	38¼	28¼	38¼	38⅝
37¼	22⅛	Addressograph (1)	35¾	34½	34½	35⅞
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2½	2¾	2½	2½
84⅞	58	Air Reduction (1f)	86½	84⅞	86½	84¾
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	4¼	4	4	4
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.80f)	16¾	16¼	16¼	16⅝
4¾	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4½	4¼	4⅝	4⅝
59⅝	12½	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	60½	59	59	59⅝
59	12¼	Alleghany pf xw (h)	60	59	60	59
49½	27	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	59⅞	59	59⅞	59
40⅜	26⅞	Alleghany pr pf (h)	48	46½	48	46½
245	157	Allegheny Steel (1)	39¾	39	39¼	39½
31¾	23	Allied Chem (6)	243½	235½	241	235
18	8¾	Allied Mills (½b)	32½	31¾	32½	31½
88⅜	69	Allied Stores	18½	18	18¾	18
71½	35⅜	Allied Stores pf (5)	87	86¾	86¾	87½
34	19¾	Allis Chalmers (1¼)	69¾	68¾	68⅝	70
47⅝	4	Alpha Port Cem (1)	34¼	34	34¼	34
36	33	Amal Leather	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
125½	75	Amal Lthr pf (2g)	33¼	33¼	33⅛	33
79	49	Amerada (2)	105	103	103½	103
55⅜	37	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	78	78	78	78⅞
72	65	Am Bank Note (1)	45⅝	43	43	43½
65½	40	Am Bank Note pf (3)	72	71¾	71¾	71¾
137½	115¾	Am Brake S & F (1.60)	66	65½	65	65½
169½	162¼	Am Can (4f)	130¼	128½	128½	129⅝
54⅞	30	Am Car & Fdry	163	163	163	164
92½	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	53¼	52⅜	53	54
69¼	31	Am Chain (1b)	92	92	92	92
113⅛	87⅝	Am Chicle (4f)	69¼	67½	68	69⅞
14½	7⅛	Am Colortype	110	110	110	..
34½	20½	Am Com Alcohol	12⅞	12½	12½	12⅞
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sug (½b)	34	33½	33½	33⅞
101	89	Am Crys Sug pf (6)	28⅞	28½	28½	28¾
5	3½	Am Encaustis T (h)	99	99	99	99
9¾	6¼	Am & For Pow	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
51⅝	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	7⅛	6¾	6¾	7⅛
42¾	25	Am & or Pow 6	49⅝	49	49	49⅞
19¼	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	39½	39⅛	39½	40⅛
21⅜	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	18⅛	18	18⅛	18⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Am Hide & L	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
46	31½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	53¾	53	53⅝	53⅝
49⅞	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
4⅝	2⅛	Am Ice	49⅜	49½	49¾	49¾
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	28⅜
14⅞	9⅝	Am International	19½	19¼	19½	19⅝
39⅜	23⅛	Am Locomotive	15	14⅞	15	14¾
107	66	Am Loco pf	37⅜	37	37	37
24⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1f)	106	105½	105½	105½
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	24½	23⅝	23⅞	24
54⅞	27	Am Metal	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	54¾	53½	54	54½
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	11⅞	10¾	10¾	11¼
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	66⅜	65½	65½	65⅞
27⅝	18¾	Am Radiator (15b)	78½	76½	76½	77⅜
37	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20f)	23	22½	22½	22⅞
39¾	36	Am Safety Razor (2)	36½	35½	35¾	36⅜
28¼	18	Am Seating vtc	38⅛	38	38¼	38¼
45	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	27⅜	26¼	26¼	26⅝
100¾	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	41¾	40¼	41¾	41½
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	103	99½	101¾	100⅛
108½	104	Am Sm&R 6% uf (6)	145	145	145	144¾
73½	57⅛	Am Snuff (3f)	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	..
51¾	20½	Am Steel Fdries	64	63	64	63¼
145½	107¾	Am Steel F pf (2¾g)	51	50¾	50¾	50¾
36	24¾	Am Stores (2)	139	136½	136½	139
63⅜	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	27½	27¼	27¼	27
96⅜	80⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1f)	138½	136½	136½	..
183½	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	28⅜
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	184¾	182¾	183	183½
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	99¾	98¾	98¾	100
15⅝	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	101¾	101	101	102
27¾	19⅛	Am Wat W & E (.20b)	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞
109⅜	92¾	Am Wat 1 pf (6)	26⅜	25¼	25½	25¾
11⅜	7⅝	Am Woolen	105½	103½	105½	..
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (3g)	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	63½	61¾	61¾	61⅝
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
73½	38	Am Zinc L&S pf	5⅝	5¼	5½	5¼
55⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (1)	38	38	38	38
86½	35	Anaconda Wire (2f)	53⅜	52⅜	53½	53½
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	86	84½	86	86
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	21⅝	21⅜	21½	21½
43	9	Andes Copper	105¼	104	104	103
5⅜	3	A P W Papr	35½	34½	35½	37
50	37	Archer Daniels (1½)	43⅝	43	43⅝	44
122	118	Archer Dan pf (7)	43¾	43	43	43
110½	105¾	Armour Del pf (7)	119½	119½	119½	..
7⅜	4⅜	Armour Ill	110	110	110	..
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
104	104	Armour Ill pf (6f)	82	81½	83¼	82
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½f)	110	110	110	..
15⅞	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	61¼	59½	60	60¾
22⅛	8½	Artloom Corp	16¼	16	16¼	15⅞
24¾	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	16¼	15¾	15¾	15¾
51⅛	36	Asso Oil (½b)	25⅜	24	25¼	24⅞
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	48	46	46	48
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	79⅜	77½	77½	79
44¾	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	105	105	105	105
31½	11	Atl Gulf & W I	44¾	43	43¾	43
54	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf	31¼	29¼	30½	30
35⅛	26⅜	Atl Refining (1)	54¾	52	53½	52⅞
74	48	Atlas Powder (2f)	32½	32	32¼	32⅜
127	112	Atlas Powder pf (5)	77	75	77	74
54¼	26⅝	Atlas Tack (¾b)	126	125	126	125
10⅛	5⅜	Auburn Auto	18	17⅞	17⅞	18
46½	29½	Austin Nichols	33¾	32¾	33	33⅜
7¾	4⅝	Austin Nichols A (2)	8	7¾	7¾	8
		Aviation Corp Del	45¼	43⅝	45¼	43½

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6⅞	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	5	4¾	4⅞	4¾
74	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	70½	69½	70	71½
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	23½	22⅞	23¼	23⅜
41¾	21	Balt & Ohio pf	36¼	34¾	34¾	35½
5⅜	2⅜	Bald Ash (h)	4½	4¼	4¼	4
118	110½	Banor & Ar pf (7)	112	112	112	112
73	73¾	Bald Ash pf (h)	69¾	69	69¾	70¼
34¾	21	Barber Co (½b)	26⅜	25¾	25¾	26⅛
25¼	13¼	Barker Bros	23½	22⅝	23	23
123	82¼	Barker Bros pf	122	122	122	122½
20⅝	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.80)	20½	20	20⅜	20⅜
21⅜	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	22¼	21½	21⅝	21⅝
27½	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	28	27½	28	27½
105	100	Beatrice Cr pf (5ww)	104	104	104	104
99	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3f)	97½	97	97¼	97
16¼	13½	Belding Hem (1)	14¾	14	14	14½
23⅜	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1b)	30⅜	29½	30	30½
25½	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	23⅛	22⅞	23	23⅛
70½	48	Best & Co (2½)	72	70½	72	70½
76⅜	45¾	Beth Steel	73⅜	72¾	72¾	74¼
19¼	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19⅜	19¼	19¾	19⅝
125¾	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	125	125	125	125
53¾	23	Bigelow Sanford (1)	57½	54½	56	53¾
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.60)	18¼	17⅜	17⅞	18½
32½	18¼	Black & Decker	38½	38	38¾	38¼
32½	18¼	Bloomingdale (.65b)	27⅜	26¼	26¼	26⅝
120	77¼	Blumenthal pf	112½	111¾	112½	..
31¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	29¼	27¾	28½	27⅞
63½	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	48¾	46½	48½	46¾
45	39	Bon Ami B (2½)	44¾	44¼	44¼	44½
32⅜	25⅜	Borden (1.60)	30¼	29¼	29¾	29⅝
90	64	Borg Warner (3f)	88¾	88	88	89¼
11½	6	Boston & Maine	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
3¾	1⅛	Botany A pf (h)	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2½
18⅞	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40¶)	16⅜	15¾	15¾	16½
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	64½	62½	63⅞	62½
69	47½	Briggs & Strat (3)	53⅜	53½	53⅝	53½
50½	41	Bristol Byers (2¶)	48½	48½	48½	49
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Man T2(4)	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	73¼	71½	72	72
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	39	39	39	39
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	51	51	50⅝	51½
65⅝	45	Brown Shoe (3)	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	..
21⅞	8⅛	Brunswick Balke	21⅛	21	21	21⅛
18½	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	16¾	16¾	16⅜	16⅝
115	107½	Bucyrus E cv pf (7)	110	108	108	110
115½	85	Budd Mfg	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12¼
14	8¾	Budd Mfg pf	94	94	94	..
33½	20¾	Budd Wheel	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10½
53½	11½	Bulova Watch	32	31⅞	31⅞	32⅜
34½	25	Burroughs A (.60¶)	54¼	53¼	54	53½
9	2½	Bush Term (½)	31⅞	31⅜	31¾	31⅞
32	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
31¾	14⅛	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	28½	27	28½	29½
6⅝	2⅜	Butte Copper	30½	29½	30	31
25⅜	16½	Byers	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
84	54½	Byers pf	22⅞	22¾	22¾	22¾
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1¶)	32⅜	31⅞	32	32¼

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43¾	30¼	Calf Packing (1½)	40⅜	40	40	40⅜
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Zinc & Lead	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
16½	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	15¾	15¼	15¼	15⅝
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	37	36½	36½	37½
20¼	10¾	Canada Dry	17¾	17½	17½	17⅝
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	14¼	14⅛	14¼	14
14	37	Cannon Mills (2b)	62	61	61	62½
53	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	52	52	52	..
103½	91	Caro C&O st (5)	103	103	103	103
9¼	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8	7⅞	8	8
186	92½	Case Thresh	162½	161	162½	160
143	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	134	133½	134	133
91	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2¶)	89	87½	89	89
32⅜	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	30	29	29	29¾
32	19	Celotex Co	31⅞	31¼	31¾	31½
86	56	Celotex Co pf (5g)	78	75¾	78	..
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1¼¶)	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	32⅜
57	35	Central RR of NJ	43¼	43¼	43¼	44½
8⅜	6⅝	Central Foundry	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
10⅜	6½	Century Ribbon	10	10	10	10
7¾	4⅞	Cerro de Pasco (4)	74	71⅛	73	70⅜
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed (n)	15½	14⅜	15½	14⅝
71	57½	Certain-Teed pf (1)	69½	68	69	69½
26¼	19	Champion P & E (1)	26¾	26	26	25⅞
69½	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	59	58⅛	59	57
100	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	98¾	98	99¾	99
77¾	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	77½	76⅛	76¼	77
6¾	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅜
12⅜	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	10⅞	10⅞	10	10⅞
12	6	Chi Ind L pf (h)	9	9	9	9
33⅜	25¾	Chi Mail Order (1¾¶)	32½	32⅝	33	32⅞
5⅞	1¼	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
4⅞	2⅛	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
20½	12½	Chi N western (h)	3⅜	3½	3½	3¾
63	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	18½	17⅝	17⅝	18
8	3¼	Chi RI & P 6% (h)	63¾	62½	62½	62
8	3¼	Chi RI & P 7% (h)	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
30¼	17⅜	Chicksahaa Cot O	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
11⅜	7	Childs Company	19½	19¼	19¼	19¼
50	25	Chile Copper (1)	10½	10	10	10⅛
18⅝	8⅝	Chrysler ½b)	48	48	48	..
19⅞	15¾	City Ice & Fuel (2)	137	135¼	135¾	137
87⅛	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	19⅞	19¾	19¾	19½
11⅜	4¾	City Stores (2)	89	87½	89	89
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.20)	11¾	10¾	11⅛	10½
111¼	107¼	Cleve El I pf (4½)	33	32½	32½	34
47⅛	33	Cleve Graph Br (2)	110¾	110⅝	110⅝	..
70½	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	43⅞	43½	43¾	44
127½	84	Coca Cola (4)	65½	64¾	65½	64¾
57¾	55⅝	Coca Cola A (3)	132	128½	131	127½
20½	13	Colgate-Palm-P (⅔)	57	57	57	..
38⅝	29½	Collins & Aikman (2¶)	17⅞	17¼	17¼	17½
114½	107½	Collins & A pf (7)	64¼	63¾	63¾	64
39⅞	28½	Colo F & Ir	114	114	114	114
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	36½
108¾	94	Columbia G pf A (6)	18¼	17¾	17¾	18½
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	103¾	103¾	103¾	..
136½	94	Columbian C vtc (4¶)	39¾	39¼	39½	39½
84⅞	44	Comm Credit (4¶)	124	121	124	126½
123¼	100½	Comm Credit pf (4¼)	74⅞	74⅛	74⅜	74½
87⅝	55	Comm Inv Tr (4)	123½	123½	123½	123¼
24⅜	14¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	87¾	86½	87¾	87⅜
5½	3¼	Comwlth & So	17½	16⅝	16⅜	17
82	59¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	3½	3¾	3⅝	3¾
13½	7	Conde Nast Pub	72	71	71	72
44½	30⅜	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	11½	11¼	11¼	11¼
25¾	16	Congress Cigar (2¾)	36½	35½	35¾	35⅞
33½	15	Conn Ry & Lt pf	19½	19¼	19¼	18¾
15½	8	Consol Cigar	20¼	20¼	20¼	19
92½	72½	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	15¾	15	15	15½
85	65¾	Consol Cigar pf (7)	92½	92½	92½	92½
4¾	2	Consol Coal vtc	85	84½	84½	85
7½	1¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
20½	12¼	Consol Film Ind	16¾	16½	16¾	16½
4⅞	2⅛	Consol Film I pf (2g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
48⅜	37½	Consol Ed NY (2¶)	47¾	47¼	47½	48¼
109	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	107¾	106¾	107½	107½

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Nov.10	Last Nov.9
8⅝	3½	Consol Laundries	8	7¾	8	7⅞
16½	11½	Consol Oil (.80¶)	14	13⅝	13⅝	14⅛
11½	8½	Consol Ry Cu pf	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	9
1⅝	⅝	Consol Textile (h)	¾	¾	¾	⅝
38¼	15¾	Container n (1¶)	21⅜	21⅛	21½	21½
30½	10⅜	Cont Baking A	33	31⅝	32⅜	30⅞
3	1⅝	Cont Baking B	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
108	67¾	Cont Baking pf (8)	106	105½	105½	..
87½	67½	Cont Can (3f)	24⅝	17½	21	21
24⅝	17½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	46	35½	35½	36
4	2¼	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	43¾	43	43	43
39	28⅛	Cont Motors	46	25½	25½	25½
69½	55¼	Cont Oil (1¶)	82½	80½	80½	81
3	1⅜	Cont Steel (1)	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
168½	158	Corn Exchange (3)	73⅝	72¾	73	73
7⅞	4	Corn Products (3)	37⅞	35	35	35
161	161	Corn Prod pf 7)	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅛
6⅜	4	Cotn	37⅞	37¼	37½	37¼
44⅜	24	Cream of Wheat (2)	44⅞	44	44¾	43¾
46	25⅛	Crane Comp	35⅜	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
49⅜	46	Crosley Radio (⅛b)	91½	43⅜	43⅝	43⅝
58¼	46¼	Crown Cork pf xw (2¼)	15½	14⅞	15	14⅞
15½	7¼	Crown Cork & S (2)	72	71¾	71¾	71¾
66	38	Crown Cork pf ww (2¼)	56¾	28	28	28
134⅝	95½	Crown Zeller vtc	27⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
2⅜	1½	Crucible Steel	18½	9	9	9
14¾	6⅛	Crucible Stl pf (3g)	119	119	119	119½
112¾	63½	Cuba Co	14¾	13½	13½	13¾
44½	35½	Cuba Ry pf	113¾	11½	11½	11½
24¼	16⅞	Cuban Am Sug	112	111	111	111¾
110½	99½	Cuban Am Sug pf	40½	40	40	40½
2¼	1	Cudahy Packing (2½)	20⅝	20½	20½	20¼
21¾	10⅝	Curtis Publishing	110½	110½	110½	110¾
9¾	4	Curtis Pub pf (7)	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6¾
46	45	Curtiss-Wright	20¼	19⅝	19¾	19¾
49⅜	24⅞	Curtiss-Wright (A (⅛b)	78	78	78	78
105½	100½	Cushman 7% (3½)	53	50	53	50
55¼	40	Cushman 8%	78¼	78¼	78¼	78½
32⅝	25½	Custodian Stl pf (21¶)	53¾	5	5¼	5⅛
45	30½	Cutler Hammer (1¶)	78¼	78¼	78¼	78½

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19	7⅝	Davega St (.30¶)	8⅝	8½	8½	8½

Business and Industry

Tremendous Demand for Cotton Goods—Print Prices Soar

Commerce and Finance

Further Increase In Wages Sought By Steel Workers

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Steel workers pocketed their new wage increase but, said a spokesman, "we're going after more."

The spokesman, William Garrity, of Braddock, said he expressed the sentiments of representatives of 50,000 employees of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, biggest subsidiary of U. S. Steel.

He and other employee representatives went into conference again with the avowed intention of demanding boosts in the wage raise of 10 per cent—announced Saturday and expected to add $10,000,000 to the pay rolls in the Pittsburgh district alone before Christmas.

"All of the delegates are dissatisfied with this offer of a meager raise," Garrity said, "but we are taking it and going after more."

Spokesmen for the Carnegie-Illinois said 34 representatives of the company would join an equal number of employee representatixes in a conference Tuesday.

"We still hold the bargaining power over them and we will use it as best we can."

He is chairman of the wage committee of the reorganized Pittsburgh district council of employee representatives, made up of men from 17 plants of the Carnegie-Illinois.

Fiery Elmer J. Maloy, of Duquesne, was elected chairman of the council's 34 members who come from plants in western Pennsylvania and the Youngstown, Ohio, district.

He and other council members objected particularly to basing future wage rates on the federal index of living costs—to fluctuate with changes of 15 per cent or more in living expenses.

The council, in a resolution, said, "If we accepted this agreement and deprived ourselves of the right to ask for a further increase within the next year, except by a 15 per cent increase in the present cost of living index, we would be signing away the rights of our men for nothing." It added that the living index hasn't changed more than 8 per cent in any of the last 10 years.

Economists Favor Return to Modified Gold Standard Setup

NEW YORK (AP)—The Roosevelt Administration's monetary policies were debated at a meeting of the New York chapter of the American Statistical Association at which three of four authorities spoke in favor of returning at least to a modified form of the gold standard.

Professor Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton University, who has served several governments as monetary advisor, led off by interpreting the Anglo - French - American currency agreements of September as "short steps, but steps in the direction of the return to a gold standard."

While making the strongest defense of the gold standard, Professor Kemmerer said "It cannot be automatic—all currencies must be more or less managed."

Professor Walter E. Spahr of New York University assailed what he called "the secrecy" of President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau on currency matters, and charged "there is a considerable amount of evidence" indicating Administration plans "to slip over on the people a managed paper currency system."

He cited reports of plans announced yesterday by Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma for a drive for a constantly valued dollar in terms of commodities.

Dr. Gustav Stolper, former member of the budget committee of the German Reichstag, discounted Professor Spahr's fears, reclaring "no reasonable person in Washington intends to yield to any pressure group, particularly to Senator Thomas, even though he may be an important person in Oklahoma."

Dr. Stolper took the view that the September agreement will be used by the governments in power in Washington, London and Paris as "a check on pressure bodies inside their countries, such as Senator Thomas."

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Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10

Exchanges Close On Armistice Day

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 10

ALL financial and commodity exchanges will be closed tomorrow, Armistice Day, Nov. 11, with the exception of various livestock markets.

Canadian security and commodity exchanges will also observe the holiday. With the exception of the French markets, all European exchanges will be open as usual.

Crowley Tells How FDIC Aided Banks, In Annual Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, declared in report to Congress covering 1935, that the FDIC endeavored to build up the capital structure of the banks for the protection of depositors and other creditors, declined to admit unsound institutions into the insurance fund and sought the cooperation of states in strengthening banks outside of the jurisdiction of the Federal Reserve System.

At the end of 1935 there were 14,125 banks with deposits insured up to $5000 for each account out of a total of 15,246. The number of banks decreased 104 in the year, while insured banks dropped 24, the reductions having been due to liquidation and consolidations.

The report showed that insured banks not members of the Federal Reserve System had assets classified by examiners as worthless or of doubtful value for a net of $266,000,000, or 4 per cent of the total assets. This compared to .6 per cent of total assets the year before.

Insured non-member banks numbering 7734 showed $6,471,000,000 of book-value assets. In the group with deposits of $100,000 or less 4.6 per cent of the assets were classified as worthless or doubtful. In the $250,000 to $500,000 class 2.3 per cent of the assets were worthless or doubtful in value, in the $5,000,000 to $50,000,000 class 5.6 per cent and in the group over $50,000,000 4.8 per cent.

"Deposits in insured banks increased substantially during the year," Mr. Crowley said. "This growth was accompanied by a growth in assets generally considered to be least subject to depreciation—cash, balances with other banks and the United States Government securities. The quality of the banks' assets and the soundness of their capital structures improved during the year.

"On the other hand, notwithstanding the growth in their assets, total earnings of insured banks declined. Total expenses were reduced correspondingly, however, and banks as a whole showed a net profit in 1935 as compared with a deficit in 1934."

Shortage of Rayon Is Seen Continuing

NEW YORK (AP)—With rayon yarn stocks continuing to decline, and with expectations of further expansion in business, there will continue to be an indicated shortage of supply to meet the steadily growing demand for this product, the current issue of Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, says.

Commenting on the current supply and demand situation and the effect of governmental action on business, the Organon states:

"It appears that next year there probably will be a distinct world shortage of bleached sulphite wood pulp production, the main source of cellulose for rayon production. It is difficult to conceive how any probable governmental action could either deny the need for new capacity here or stop the installation of new sulphite mills to meet this demand."

Regarding the outlook, the publication states that "for 1937, we visualize at least a 10 per cent increase both in textile and general business activity over their 1936 levels. This expectation is based on an analysis of the economic forces involved, and not on any political developments before or since Nov. 3."

Substantial Spurt In Chicago Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Retail business took a substantial spurt during the past week, says the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Starting Wednesday, says the report, downtown department stores reported unusually heavy sales. Wholesalers also had an unusually good week, with cold weather commodities and holiday needs in heavy demand. Purchases by distributors in rural districts are far ahead of a year ago.

The Chicago Post Office reported a new record in money orders on Wednesday.

Industrial Chicago continues its upward march. Wage increases and additions to personnel are reported by many important companies.

Public utility activity is at its peak for the year. Rents for desirable residential property are also showing further increases.

Packard Shipments at New Top in September, October

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of Packard automobiles broke all records in September and October, and unfilled orders now total more than 16,000 cars, M. M. Gilman, vice-president of Packard Motor Car Co., said.

The company is spending $2,000,000 for increased manufacturing facilities, he added, in addition to the $5,120,000 previously laid out. Several departments of the factories are working on a 24-hour shift, he said.

Industry's Profits In Third Quarter Expand 56 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Earning power of the nation's industries jumped sharply in the third quarter, with heavy industry setting the pace.

The first 275 companies reporting net income for the period gained 55.8 per cent over the same period last year, a compilation by the Associated Press shows. Total income was $308,569,971 against $197,964,647.

The extent of the improvement recorded in recent years of recovery was indicated by the fact that only 16 corporations were "in the red" for the first nine months. A few years ago between 15 and 20 per cent of the total turned in deficits.

Heavy industries—making goods used by other manufacturers—chalked up the widest gains. Analysts point out, however, that the big percentage improvement in this group was partly due to many companies reporting losses a year ago and substantial profits in their latest statements.

Heavy industrial machinery, steel and railroad equipment makers' net income rocketed 909, 469 and 285 per cent, respectively, to lead the recovery parade.

Other important gainers included: building supply, automobile accessory and electric equipment manufacturers.

Coal mines cut losses, while the net of liquor firms dipped slightly from 1935.

The following tabulation shows the number of companies in each major category, net income and the percentage increase over the third quarter last year:

	No. Reporting Companies	Net Income	P. C. Gain
Heavy machinery	8	$2,529,549	909.0
Steel	19	36,878,170	469.4
Rail equipment	7	2,546,786	285.2
Building supply	7	5,078,572	122.0
Auto accessory	26	7,715,032	85.7
Oil	17	34,894,750	61.2
Electric equip.	6	15,267,218	49.3
Miscellaneous	135	67,677,165	46.5
Chemical	10	39,903,935	35.8
Food	13	22,943,085	31.0
Autos and trucks	8	36,570,090	24.4
Utility	19	36,578,619	22.6
Total	275	308,569,971	55.8

New Hearings Set For Reorganization Of Associated Gas

NEW YORK (AP)—Further hearings on a petition for reorganization of the Associated Gas & Electric Co. were continued by Federal Judge Julian W. Mack until Jan. 8.

Reorganization of the $737,000,000 utilities corporation is sought by a group of bondholders, represented by Attorney Jack L. Kraus of New York.

Judge Mack told Attorney Kraus and Charles M. Travis, counsel for the company, that if they did not agree on a reorganization program by the time the next hearing was held, "it might be feasible to inquire into the question of the company's solvency."

The company has opposed reorganization under section 77B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, as sought by the petitioners.

Judge Mack also set Nov. 18 for a hearing on the question of whether several labor groups have any standing in the proceedings.

Henry Wise, of Boston, counsel for District 50, the United Mine Workers of America, in the New England area, contended before Judge Mack that members of the union who were employees of what he called subsidiaries of Associated Gas & Electric were compelled to buy securities in the companies employing them up to 10 per cent of their wages. These companies he listed as:

Cambridge Gas and Light Co., New England Gas and Electric Association, New England Capital Corp., and the New England Gas and Electric Securities Co., Inc.

Copper, Lead, Silver Prices All Advance

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Metals held the center of the market stage today as export copper reached 10.90 cents a pound, a new peak since December, 1930. The price of lead was boosted while scrap copper, bar silver in London and silver futures in Montreal all advanced.

An advance of $2 a ton in lead extended the metal's rise to $6 a ton within the past fortnight and placed the market at the highest level since October, 1930. St. Joseph Lead Company elevated the price to 5.15 cents a pound, New York, and 4.95 cents, East St. Louis. American Smelting named 5.10 cents, New York, and 4.95 cents East St. Louis.

Today's cables reported London bar silver up 1 1-16 pence at 22 15-16 pence an ounce, equivalent to 50.32 cents. On the Montreal Commodity Exchange silver futures started .30 of a cent to 1.13 cents higher.

Dealers advanced the price of scrap copper another .15 of a cent to a parity with the London Metal Exchange quotation of 10.77 cents a pound, European base ports, as quoted this morning.

Retail Advertising 10 P. C. Above 1935

CHICAGO (AP)—Advertising placed in daily newspapers by retail merchants in 67 major cities of the nation during the week ended Oct. 31 was 10 per cent greater in volume than during the corresponding period last year, Advertising Age reported.

The publication said 20,394,574 lines were placed during the week, against 18,515,852 for the 1935 period.

For 44 weeks of 1936, through Oct. 31, the total volume of retail advertising in the reporting cities was 6.2 per cent ahead of that for the corresponding time last year.

'Runaway' Market for Cotton Cloth Develops; Prices Soar

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—A fresh burst of urgent buying swept through primary cotton goods markets immediately following announcement of the overwhelming Roosevelt victory at the polls last week, and prices for print cloth yarn fabrics went soaring to the highest levels seen since November, 1929, the peak of the pre-depression boom. It was an old-fashioned "runaway" market, completely out of control of either buyers or sellers. The torrent of buying quickly cleaned up all current offerings at whatever price, and piled up a sales total in the last three days of the week equal to fully two weeks' output from the looms of the entire industry. Mill output is now sold well into 1937.

Buyers only a week previously had been declaring the market could not advance further without seriously endangering the maintenance of the current movement of goods into distributing channels, but these very buyers this week were frantically bidding higher and still higher prices for whatever yardage they could find, regardless of price limitations. Manufacturers themselves, and their selling agents shook their heads in foreboding at the hectic trading activity, fearing that it would produce a sharp price reaction later.

Mail Order Houses Lead

It was the large mail order houses and national chains that touched off the excitement the day after election, when they came into the market prepared to cover the balance of their requirements for the fall of 1937 and insisted upon placing these orders at whatever prices the mills cared to ask. Garment manufacturers were not slow to see the handwriting on the wall, and quickly followed by engaging goods as fast as they could find them. Printers and bleachers and other large distributors of finished goods found their stocks of merchandise disappearing so rapidly they immediately moved to replenish in a big way by engaging gray goods for shipment as early as possible.

The re-election of the President was taken as an assurance of a continuance of crop control measures, which are likely to limit the future production of raw cotton in this country. This put the raw cotton markets up during the week and served as a basis for the advance in gray goods value. Then the Worth street operators in gray goods figured the active backing the President has given labor is certain to be translated into higher production costs, either by way of higher wage rates or shorter hours, and either, they figure, will greatly increase the cost of cotton goods.

Print Cloth Prices Soar

The print cloth section of the market proved the storm center of the week, and, it was here the squeeze occurred on nearby deliveries, which sometimes brought ¾ to a full cent a yard premium over distant shipments. On the other hand, many of the former quotations on distant shipments were moved up closer to the prices on nearby deliveries, and thus the distant goods advance ¼ quarter to a half cent a yard during the week on most of the standard constructions, while the 1936 deliveries were a quarter to three quarters of a cent higher.

Sheetings were moving in good volume and at advancing prices. Drills, three and four leaf twills, jeans, and part-waste osnaburgs sold actively and in good volume.

The latter are now selling on a basis of 39½ to 40½ cents a pound, with considerable variation between the various constructions. Tobacco cloths are also quoted on a basis of 40 cents a pound but have not been so active at that level recently.

In the fine goods section of the market, there has been some active call for combed lawns and for combed broadcloths. Combed voiles have been taken in considerable quantity, and there has been steady trading in low end marquisettes, which have been moved up in price and are difficult to get in the earlier deliveries.

News Notes—The Orient

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Japan's Canned Exports—Japan's export trade in canned and bottled foodstuffs has made notable progress in recent years. Shipments abroad under this classification in the first seven months of 1936 were valued at $9,250,000 compared with $7,470,000 in the like period of 1935 and $3,210,865 in the first seven months of 1932. Canned foodstuffs, principally marine products, represent the great bulk of this trade. The British market is the leading outlet for Japanese canned and bottled foods, accounting for about 36 per cent of total exports in 1935, against 34 per cent for the United States.

Shortage of Pig Iron—Japanese demand for pig iron during the current year has been appreciably in excess of the available supplies. The result has been an advance in domestic quotations which, however, are believed to be somewhat under the current world market prices. Imports of pig iron during the first eight months of this year totaled 685,000 metric tons of which 375,000 tons came from Manchuria and 310,000 tons from other countries.

Gliding—Gliding has become one of the popular sports in Japan. Interest in gliding was markedly stimulated among the Japanese as a result of a visit last fall of a world-famed German authority on this branch of aeronautics. About 30 gliding clubs have already been formed in Japan in various parts of the country.

South China Outlet—The completion of the Canton-Hankow Railway in China has again brought to the fore the question of developing a deep water port at Whampoa to serve as an outlet for South China. Whampoa is 15 miles east of Canton. The Whampoa port development project is not new, as it has been under consideration for 10 years, but without any substantial progress being made. In view of the fact that the British interests in Hong Kong and South China would establish Hong Kong, including Kowloon, as a terminus for the Canton Hankow Railways, the question has become acute.

Shanghai's Exports—Exports from Shanghai to the United States have registered a sharp improvement in the last four years. Exports declared in the United States consulate-general in 1935 were valued at $18,557,026 against $12,153,764 in 1934 and $9,343,801 in 1933. During the first eight months of this year, declared exports were valued at $12,973,083 against $11,013,662 in the like period of 1935, an increase of 17 per cent.

Growth of Nanking—The city of Nanking has grown to a remarkable extent since it replaced Peking as the capital of China. The population of Nanking is now about 1,000,000, an increase of 650,000 in nine years. More new construction is under way in Nanking than in any other city of China. In addition to government buildings, banks, business houses, residences, schools and industrial plants, municipal utilities are also being developed.

Manchurian Crops—The 1936 soybean crop of Manchuria is estimated at 4,300,000 short tons compared with a final revised estimate of 3,000,000 short tons for the crop of 1935. The 1935 soybean crop of Manchuria was originally estimated at 3,800,000 short tons. Earlier estimates of the 1936 Manchuria crop of perilla and hempseed have now been revised to indicate that the perilla crop will total 133,481 metric tons, a decrease of 47,935 metric tons against 1935, while the hemp seed crop is currently figured at 40,906 metric tons a drop of 4343 metric tons against 1935.

Film Exhibitions—There were exhibited in Dairen, Manchuria, during the first six months of 1936 about 126 Japanese pictures and 115 foreign pictures. The use of the benshi (interpreter who gives a running translation as the film is shown) has practically ceased in Dairen. Nearly all films have a Japanese version of the dialogue superimposed on the side of the film and often the tests of letters and notes shown on the screen are only given in Japanese, to the great annoyance of the few foreign spectators.

Demand for Autos—Increased imports of passenger cars into the Philippines during the first half of the current year reflected the general prosperity which the islands are enjoying. Total passenger car sales in the first half of 1936 amounted to 1506 units against 1270 units in the first six months of 1935, in increase of 19 per cent. A feature of the Philippine automobile market during this year has been the increasing demand for medium and high-priced cars.

Machinery Imports — Imports of industrial machinery into the Philippines has shown appreciable improvement during the current year. Imports in the first half of 1936 were valued at 5,612,032 pesos, a total which compares with 3,487,747 pesos in the first half of 1935. (Peso equals 50 cents.) Indications are that total receipts under this classification for the full year 1936 may reach 12,000,000 pesos, which compares with 8,127,000 in 1935. The import totals for the first half of 1936 indicate that the United States retained its predominant position as a supplier of the principal items of machinery to the Philippine market.

Oyster Culture Sought—Experiments are being conducted by the Philippine Government to stimulate the cultivation of oysters in the islands. The Bureau of Science has been operating in Bacoor Bay, Cavite, endeavoring to determine the system best suited to local conditions. From experiments made thus far it appears that the hanging method of oyster culture offers the best hope of success and this method is recommended to private oyster farms. This system employs empty shells strung on galvanized iron wire and hung from fences or floats which gather seeds to develop into oysters.

Stockholders' Bill Of Failed Chicago Bank Is $12,500,000

CHICAGO, Nov. 7 (AP)—A bill for approximately $12,500,000 was laid before 3500 Illinois stockholders of the defunct Central Republic Bank and Trust Company today, as their share toward paying back the $90,000,000 "Dawes loan."

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation loaned the money in 1932 to Gen. Charles G. Dawes and his associates in the big Chicago bank.

Today in United States District Court the RFC won a ruling that the stockholders were liable for a part corresponding to the amount of stock they owned—$100 on a share.

Dawes Paid His

Included in those who must pay under the decision of Judge James H. Wilkerson were most of the officials of the defunct bank, but not General Dawes personally. The former vice-president, who was chairman of the bank at the time of the loan, held only 52 shares as an individual, and paid up on that before the RFC brought its equity proceedings.

His personal contribution was $5200. His family's investment firm, however, was much more heavily interested. Holdings of 9870 shares were ascribed to the company, Dawes Brothers, Inc., in the trial. On this basis, as the biggest single stockholder, its liability would be $987,000.

The firm has a special defense on file, yet to be argued. This document says the firm never had legal authority to own the stock, and could not be held liable.

Judge Wilkerson's opinion ended a two-year case argued by more than 275 lawyers. It threw out defense contentions that the RFC was unconstitutional. Its purposes, the judges held, were within the powers of Congress. Attorneys said it was the first opinion squarely on the point.

RFC Loss May Be $100,000,000

The liability enforced today was established by the Illinois constitution, which makes bank stock holders liable not only for their original contribution, but for an additional assessment of the same size. Deciding for the RFC's attorneys, Harold Rosenwald, O. John Rogge and Floyd Bett, on every one of 14 controverted points, the Judge said the RFC's right to assert the liability was clear.

Stockholders living outside the Illinois jurisdiction own shares worth about $1,500,000, the balance of the bank's $14,000,000 in stock. James B. Alley and Max Truitt, general counsel and solicitor respectively for the RFC, have actions on file in 25 other states and the District of Columbia to reach this group.

But even with 100 per cent success in collecting from the stockholders the RFC expected to take a loss on the loan, Judge Wilkerson was told, which might be "in excess of $100,000,000," unless collateral posted by the Central Republic climbed greatly in value.

Two of General Dawes' brothers were hit by today's ruling. Court records listed Henry M. Dawes as holder of 238 shares, liability $23,800, and Rufus C. Dawes as owner of 252, liability $25,200.

U. S. Supreme Court Bars Extradition Of Neidecker Brothers

WASHINGTON (AP) — Extradition of the three Neidecker brothers—B. Coles, George W. and Aubrey—to France to face charges of larceny and other crimes in connection with the closing of their Travelers Bank in Paris has been barred by the Supreme Court.

The justices unanimously affirmed in an opinion read by Chief Justice Hughes a ruling of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals that native-born American citizens could not be extradited to France under a 1909 treaty. Similar treaties with 32 other nations were affected by the decision.

The Neideckers came to the United States when their bank closed its doors. They were taken into custody at New York on a warrant requested by the acting consul general of France. Their discharge was directed by the Circuit Court after the Federal District Court had dismissed writs of a habeas corpus petition.

Steel Price Rise In 1937 Forecast

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Daily Metal Trade says:

The advance in steel wages throughout industry points clearly to higher prices on steel products in the first quarter of next year and this should stimulate buying over the next few weeks.

Perhaps the earliest effects of the wage advances will be seen in rail buying, for current rail prices are due to expire at the end of this month after having been extended for a period of about 30 days.

With higher wage rates definitely assured, there is little doubt in the minds of most buyers that higher prices on rails will become effective Dec. 1. This prospect undoubtedly will drive in substantial rail tonnage. Action will be taken on other products before the end of the year.

Associated Gas Balance For Year Up $2,184,294

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A balance of $7,558,415 after interest charges on funded debt of Associated Gas and Electric Corporation is reported for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 in a statement of consolidated earnings and expenses. It represents an increase of $2,184,294 above the $5,374,121 reported three months ago for the year ended June 30.

The balance of income before charges was 2.25 times the annual interest charges on the entire debt of the Corporation.

Home Building Soars 45 P.C. in October

By the Associated Press

New York

HOME building in October jumped 45 per cent over the figure for October last year, the F. W. Dodge Corporation reports. Residential construction started during the month in 37 eastern states totaled $79,736,200, compared with $55,100,300 in 1935.

For all classes of construction the October figure was $225,839,900, against $200,595,700 for the same month in 1935. Total volume of construction of all types in the 37 states reported for the 10 months ended Oct. 31 was placed at $2,267,468,700, compared with $1,392,293,400 in the comparable period last year, an increase of 63 per cent.

American Woolen Co. Recalls All Fabric Lines as of Nov. 16

NEW YORK (AP)—American Woolen Company announced it will withdraw from the market all fabric lines in all departments effective at the close of business Nov. 16.

The rising price of raw materials and increasing production costs were given by company officials as the principal reasons for the move. The withdrawal is for an unannounced period, but company officials said it would not be protracted.

World Wheat Supply Drops 265,000,000 Bushels Under 1935

WASHINGTON (AP)—A decline of 265,000,000 bushels in the world supply of wheat for the season that began in July, compared with the preceding 12 months, is reported by the Agriculture Department.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics said crop conditions now indicated world production of 3,462,000,000 bushels, or 90,000,000 less than last year. The world totals did not include Russia and China.

Jump of 791,000 Bales in Cotton Crop Estimates

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Department of Agriculture reported an increase of 791,000 bales in the estimated cotton crop of this year, bringing the total to 12,400,000 bales on Nov. 1 as compared with an estimated yield of 11,609,000 bales a month earlier.

The marked increase in "prospective outturn results from fall weather that has been almost ideal for the maturing and picking of the crop," the crop reporting board said.

The crop estimates said that when average fall weather conditions prevailed there was "usually some loss of open cotton in the fields, but this season practically no losses of this kind have occurred."

Delay in arrival of frost this year was said to have "permitted the maturing of a large portion of the late bolls which were in danger a month ago," in the Carolinas and along the northern part of the cotton belt.

Last year's production was 10,638,000 bales and the five-year (1928-32) average was 14,667,000 bales.

Cotton of this year's growth ginned prior to Nov. 1 was reported by the Census Bureau to have totaled 9,880,068 running bales, counting round as half bales, compared with 7,743,612 bales to that date a year ago, and 7,917,671 bales two years ago.

The indicated yield of cotton was reported by the Agriculture department as 199.7 pounds per acre on the 29,720,000 acres estimated as of Sept. 1 to be harvested this year. The acre yield last year was 186.3 pounds to the acre and the 1923-32 average was 169.9 pounds.

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Song Recital Wurlitzer Auditorium, 120 West 42nd St., N. Y. C. Nov. 14th by Artist Students of ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie. Tel. Col. 5-5348. 334 W. 56th St., Circle 7-2634.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Address: Classified House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box —, BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies. "Norlanda." 23 Saunders St.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

EASTBOURNE—Miss Beasley, 63 Ringwood Road. Tel. 4440. For quiet rest or change. Near sea and buses. Terms inclusive.

GLASGOW—All modern flat: large, bright rooms; 3 minutes Christian Science church; moderate. A. K. SMIDDLETON, 39 Kersland St.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BOURNEMOUTH—Sunny home near sea and country; individual tuition, languages, etc.; internationally minded. MISSES JARVIS and TURLAND, Kingsthorpe, Swanmore Road, Bournemouth.

SUSSEX—Happy home life for children requiring special care and individual teaching. MISS BARNES, The Red House, Ashacre Lane, Worthing. Phone Swandean 461

DRESSMAKING

ALICE CARTER for gowns, tailored costumes, coats, etc.; (scientific method); renovations willingly undertaken. 31 Gladstone St., Mansfield, Notts.

DUPLICATING

TYPEWRITING, Duplicating, every description; all work confidential; authorised agents for Remington and Underwood Typewriters, Ronco and Gestetner Duplicators. COMMERCIAL BUREAU, 93 West Clyde Street, Helensburgh. Tel. 95.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LANCS.—Vacant, good family house, living room, sitting room, scullery, 3 bedrooms, e. l. and power. 177 Every St., Nelson. £200 or nearest offer. Apply 30 Wellington St., Nelson.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

NORTHUMBERLAND—Grey, Millfield Hill, Wooler; come and spend Christmas with us; lovely drives and walks; comfortable home; 3½ gns. weekly. Tel. Millfield 17.

POST WANTED

GLASGOW—Young lady, good education, shorthand-typist, French correspondent, knowledge bookkeeping, wishes clerical situation; would travel. Box W-453—BCM/CSM, London.

LADY desires teaching post; or would consider any useful work; graduate; shorthand-typist; experienced. Box W-334—BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEYS—Board residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea and golf; garage. MISSES PILKINGTON, Marlson, Ellerbeck Road.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

DISTRIBUTORS—EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY for alert salesmen or sales organizations; Caspar Motor Oils are different; enthusiastic endorsements from aviators, garages, fleet owners; build your own business; good profits and steady repeat orders. For full particulars write CASPAR LUBRICANTS
1860 Broadway, New York City

HOUSES FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES—Elegantly furnished 7-room home, 20 min. ocean; hand carved furniture, Chinese breakfast room, linen, silver, fireplace, double garage; 1 or 2-year lease $225 per mo.; adults; shown by appointment. MRS. N. W. KAUFMAN, 1309 Ocean Front, Santa Monica, Calif.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

AGENTS WANTED

LADIES—Make money selling to friends, coworkers, etc., famous Everwear Hosiery, nationally advertised lingerie, compacts, holiday novelties; special sampling arrangement; good profitable business; substantial profits. Suite 1418, 154 Nassau St., New York City.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 341 E. 18th—6 rooms, floor, modern, quiet, private house; Electrolux; moderate rental; adults preferred. Gramercy 5-6491.

BOARD—INSTRUCTION

FLORIDA SEASON AFTER CHRISTMAS
LESURELY projects for grown-ups who enjoy cultural associations; music appreciation, biography, Bible, current events, crafts; instruction in swimming and other sports; friendly fireside conferences; Christian Science church nearby; classes in college preparatory and general subjects; tutoring. Address FAITH BICKFORD, Sea Pines School, Box 3, Brewster-on-Cape-Cod, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

WOMAN, business ability, will invest moderate capital metropolitan New York only. Write Box M-41, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 608 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York Regent 4-2234

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (115th) nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N Y C Un 4-5243

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS SELL—BUY—RENT JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 HAYMARKET SQ., BOSTON CAP. 3622

FOUNTAIN PEN REPAIRS

Cleaning, Adjusting Pen and New Sac, 35c
LATREMORE'S 45 Bromfield Street Boston

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. 345 7th Av., N.Y.C. PE. 6-2279.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ATTRACTIVE career available for mature cultured woman; for details of generous arrangements, send qualifications to HELEN WALDO, 1010 Fifth Ave., New York City.

NURSEMAID for complete charge of 2 young school children, chamber work and some laundry; references. MRS. CHARLES MORSE, 153 Cotton St., Newton, Mass. Newton North 8074.

HOMES TO SHARE

JAMAICA, N. Y. 108-31 Remington St.—Widow would share comfortable home with business person; garage. Re. 9-6591. KIRKEL.

JEWELRY

DIAMONDS, watches and jewelry of exceptional quality; moderately priced. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston. Established 25 Years.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 323 Washington St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

OFFICE SPACE TO LET

N. Y. C., 40th, 202 West—3 private offices and foyer, $85; single units, $27.50 up; excellent transit facilities. Agent on premises or LAckawanna 4-8004

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention. Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO. 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches? Cash in return. ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West Street, Boston

ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG business woman wishes room, private entrance and bath; between 72nd and 96th West; $30 month.

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

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Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH 'PHONE 886
DERBY ROAD WIMBLEDON HALL
(East Cliff)
Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns., Spring 3½ gns, Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff. S. M. Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH
EAST CLIFF Lynton Court
Next door Christian Science church 46 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room; acre grounds; everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ guineas. Tariff on request. C. S. HOSIER.

BOURNEMOUTH
DERBY ROAD CRAIGLEITH
Renowned for its homely atmosphere, good food and cooking. Every modern comfort provided. Highly recommended. Three minutes' walk to sea and Christian Science church. Terms from 2½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH
POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
A modern, comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water radiators, private bathrooms electric lift; tennis; near sea, beach huts; inclusive terms from 3 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH—GUEST HOUSE. Courtrees, 4 Crescent Road, near Gardens; tennis, golf and sea; personal supervision; moderate MISSES M. & E. WELSH

BOURNEMOUTH, 2 Cecil Rd.—Ideal winter home; board residence; homely, excellent catering, personal supervision; terms from 2 gns.; special for Christmas. Proprietress, MRS. WILSON

BOURNEMOUTH—Sunshine Corner, Overcliff Drive, facing sea; separate tables; attentive service. MR. and MRS. MORGAN. 'Phone Bournemouth 1644.

BOURNEMOUTH, E., "Craigrie," Southern Road—Close sea; excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

BOURNEMOUTH. WEST CLIFF ROAD
Staffield House Comfy. Modern, Quiet MR and MRS TURVER

NR. BOURNEMOUTH. BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; special terms for winter guests. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Longham, Wimborne, Dorset. Station, Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON. Claridge 34 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611.

BRIGHTON HOVE
HOTEL ALEXANDRA
Brunswick Terrace
Facing Sea; New Proprietorship; entirely remodernized, Central Heating, Hot and Cold Water, Private Bathrooms; terms from 4 guineas. Mrs. Blanche B. Samet. Tel. Hove 4980, 6152.

COME to London's most beautiful suburb; superior guest house, every comfort; terms 2½ gns. "YELLOWBANK," 206 Sheen Rd., Richmond. 30 minutes to centre of London.

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
PRIVATE HOTEL
Sussex Private Hotels Ltd.
Grand Parade, finest position on sea front, south aspect. Central heating, Gas or electric fires, running water in all bedrooms. Terms moderate Telephone 797

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel
73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold in every bedroom
JACK MONTGOMERY Royal 3239

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science church.
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor.
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night.

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61, PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2.
Spotless cleanliness, excellent food, running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 30/- Reduction for doubles

LONDON
CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
51/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated, convenient Shopping centre; hot and cold, and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 6/6; per day, 10/6; residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

LONDON
HOTEL BRISTOL
170-2 Cromwell Road, Kensington, S. W. 5
In London—as in many other famous cities all over the world—the name of the HOTEL BRISTOL sets the standard in hotel luxury and comfort. This moderate-size hotel offers the finest cuisine and service, running water, gas fires and P. O. phones in all bedrooms. Terms from 3 gns. week. Room, breakfast, bath 7/6.
Phone Western 1171-2 Tariff on application

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort; bridge; running water in every room; from 45/- Resident proprietors

LONDON, Fleming's Hotel, 10 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2—Quiet, gas fires, constant hot water; from 2½ gns.; bed and breakfast 6/6; Scottish proprietress. Bayswater 1751.

LONDON, PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church)—Passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

LONDON, BICKENHALL HOUSE HOTEL, 119 Gloucester Place, W. 1. Central West-end—Hot and cold running water in all rooms; best English cooking; en pension from 3 gns.; bed and breakfast 7s. 6d. Tel. Welbeck 3401.

Tel. Liv. 3262. London, Near Crystal Palace
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
264 South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
High Situation; Quiet and Comfortable.
CENTRAL HEATING
Moderate terms. Brochure on Request

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. Regent Private Hotel—Superior board residence; electric light, central heating; garden, garage. 55-59 Osborne Rd. Tel. 906 Jesmond.

OXFORD—Close to Christian Science church, St. Giles Hall, private hotel, St. Giles; rooms day or period; lounge; separate tables; garage. Phone 4083.

SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY in Stratford-on-Avon—Mr. and Mrs. Graves will welcome you to their beautiful English home, offering rest, comfort and peace; 30 bedrooms, 46 acres; riding, tennis, swimming; from 3½ gns. Edstone Hall, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire.

SIDMOUTH, S. DEVON. WOODLANDS HOTEL Old world mansion, large gardens, central heating, hot and cold water all bedrooms, garage. Under PROPRIETOR'S supervision.

S. DEVON—THE PORTLAND PRIVATE HOTEL Facing sea, central for Moors and Devon scenery; best English food; winter terms 2 gns. Props. Mr. and Mrs. Bucknell, TEIGNMOUTH.

SOUTHSEA, Sangringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea; sunny balcony; good catering; lift; night porter. Phone Portsmouth 73863.

SOUTHPORT—Dunvowan Private Hotel, 47 Promenade. Central—Hot and cold all bedrooms; electric fires; from 3 gns. Tel. 2137

SOUTHPORT, CLIFTON HOTEL, Promenade. R. A. C., A. A., Fully Equipped. Lift. Orchestra. Dancing. Tennis. Golf. Bathing. Garage. Telephone 4141. Telegrams, Marine.

TORQUAY
Crofton House Hotel
Quiet Situation. Four Minutes to Sea. Comfortable Beds. Excellent Cooking.
From 3½ gns.

TORQUAY, ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Ideal situation, 5 minutes sea front and shops; central heating throughout, hot and cold water in all bedrooms; from 2½ gns. inclusive. Proprietors' MR. AND MRS. S. HALE.

WELLINGTON HOTEL, CROWTHORNE, BERKSHIRE—We meet the need of those seeking rest and peace; our neighbourhood, less than one hour's run from London by car, is almost equally lovely throughout the year; excellent country for riding; soothing scenery for walkers; brochure obtainable from Resident Proprietress.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE—Ashbrooke Private Hotel; home comforts combined with hotel efficiency; rear sea, golf, park. MRS. GROOME, Telephone Park. Phone 450.

WORTHING, "MORA-SOOMAREE" SHELLEY RD.—Well-appointed modern residential hotel, best part Worthing; guests' comforts under personal supervision; comfortable, warm, winter home; hot and cold water, gas fires bedrooms, excellent cuisine; terms from 2½ guineas. 'Phone 1259.

WORTHING—Clear View Private Hotel, facing sea, passenger lift; hot and cold water and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent food, guests' requirements studied; 1 minute's walk to bus for church; terms 3 to 5 gns. Phone 336

WORTHING—Comfortable board residence; 1 minute sea; central; secluded garden; telephone; food good; personal supervision. HARTLEY "Rudham." Rowlands Road

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that is due to response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertising realize the success of its advertising investment.

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW Pitzroy Hotel, 1 Pitzroy Place, Sauchiehall St.—1 minute Christian Science church; hot water and electric fires in all bedrooms; every comfort; moderate; garage adjacent. Tel. Douglas 332. Telegrams, Pitzotel.

NORTH BERWICK. Bon Accord Hotel. Marmion Road—Convenient station, golf and tennis; open March to October. MISSES TURNBULL and FINLAY Phone 77

SWITZERLAND

BERN — Pension Stamm Kirchenfeld; first-class family pension, inclusive rates from frs. 7.-; next to Christian Science church

LUGANO—Hôtel Minerva
Modern comfort
Inclusive terms from Fr 7.50

England

CHESHIRE

BIRKENHEAD
Tel.: 353 B'head
CHAS. STEPHENS
UNDERTAKER
Head Office: 44 Conway Street
Also in Liverpool
Cars available for "Weddings" and "Trips"

CHESTER
PLANE TREE CAFE
LIMITED
20-22 Bridge Street, Chester
Restaurant and Tea Lounge
The Cafe with Character and Charm R. A. C. appointed.
TELEPHONE 314

CUMBERLAND

CARLISLE
COUNTRY CAFE
87 Lowther Street
Main Road to Scotland
Fresh butter and eggs, homemade jams, chutneys and cakes.

BURN BINNINGS COAL
HEAD OFFICE
52 English Street, Carlisle
Depots at Penrith, Keswick, Lazonby, etc. Stocks of all kinds of fuel.

DERBYSHIRE

DERBY
E. BEMROSE & CO.
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
AGENTS FOR
"K," "LOTUS" and "DELTA"
PERSONAL ATTENTION
Telephone 1127 91 ST. PETER'S ST.
For Quality at Reasonable Charges
Try
IRONGATE STORES LTD.
GROCERS
and PROVISION DEALERS
39 IRONGATE Phone 1277

The Right Garment for Every Occasion
STREET WEAR
Suits Gowns Coats
Colonial Outfits and Trousseaux
a Special Feature
Queen Street Corner Phone 2178

DURHAM

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE
Estelle
PERMANENT WAVING Tel. 72063
Eugene. Kerka. Superma. (Machineless)
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser
Efficient service by staff experienced in all branches
78. COATSWORTH ROAD, GATESHEAD.
Proprietress M. Norcliffe.

Better Print at —
ROBERT IKELLY LTD.
"THE PRINTERS"
GATESHEAD, CO. DURHAM

Hear
The Mother Church Services
On a Philco all-wave wireless set. Agent for Philco, Ferranti, Ekco, etc. Accumulators Charged Correctly.
A. F. HANSON
2 and 4, Brinkburn Avenue Tel. 71876
(Our Grocery and Provision Department still maintained.)

LOW FELL
ZILLAH TAIT
Everything in Ladies' Wear
441, Durham Road, Low Fell
Tel. 76993

LAKE DISTRICT

KENDAL
Books for Christmas
Please Everyone
Gift Stationery, Christmas Cards and Calendars
HENRY ROBERTS
Finkle Street, Kendal

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON
Bailey's
For STYLE, VALUE and SERVICE in
LADIES' FASHIONS
Church St. and Holme St., Accrington

LANCASHIRE

BLACKPOOL
Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON
WHITEHEADS
FOR CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS
Curtains Made Free
The Fur Store, Deansgate
John Read
BOOKSELLER
11, NEWPORT STREET

"ELAINE"
Ladies' Hairdressing
15a, KNOWSLEY STREET
(Book your "perm." early)
Phone 2247

POWDER CREAM MIRROR ALL IN ONE 1/-
Gold Dress Watch
Fine quality lever. 10 years' guarantee.
Harmony in time and service.
£10.10.0
GREENOUGHS
45, Newport Street Bolton

LIVERPOOL
T. & S. BACON LTD
ESTABLISHED 1825
Extension next door Premises Furnishings Shades, Lamps, Linens, Rugs, etc.
BOLD ST., LIVERPOOL

W. LITHERLAND & CO.
Limited
23-25 BOLD STREET, LIVERPOOL
Extensive Galleries
Displaying Everything in
GLASS and CHINA
Copeland Spode, Mintons, Doulton, Coalport, etc.

SPEIRS & GLEDSDALE Ltd.
PRINTERS
Stationers, Bookbinders, etc.
18 Cable Street Tel.: Bank 4597

COOPERS CAFE
Serve
Shilling Luncheons and Teas
in Great Variety
COOPERS STORES
CHURCH STREET

HENSHAW BROS.
58 Russell St. Tele. Royal 2290
PLUMBERS DECORATORS

MILLINERY GOWNS
EDITH HIBBARD
25 BASNETT STREET Royal 2134
LIVERPOOL
HOSIERY KNITWEAR

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1831
34-36 BOLD STREET Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for CANTILEVER SHOES

TAILOR For Ladies and Gentlemen
Autumn Designs Now In
Agents for DUNLOP RAINCOATS
T. ROBERTS & CO.
7 Sth. CASTLE STREET Bank 4520

Clay & Abraham, Ltd.
87 BOLD STREET 18 LORD STREET
23 TITHEBARN STREET
Old English Lavender Water and Eau de Cologne as supplied to the late Queen Victoria.
Everything for the
Toilet

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES
W. T. AKED & Co., Ltd.
ST. GEORGE'S ROAD
St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 441
Car Agents
DAIMLER, LANCHESTER, HUMBER, VAUXHALL, AUSTIN, etc.
Good Garage Accommodation

MANCHESTER
Printing and Bookbinding
Circulars Envelopes
Lecture Printing Letter Heads
HILL & ECKERSLEYS LIMITED
Auburn Printing Works, Needham Avenue CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY, Manchester
Telephone Choriton 1069
PLEASE ASK TO SEE SPECIMEN OF OUR LECTURE POSTER

SQUIRREL RESTAURANT
65 DEANSGATE (Bla. 3720)
Good Meals—Moderate Prices
Lunch from 1/6
Devonshire Afm. Tea 1/- High Tea 1/6
Our own Confectionery, Cold Meats, etc. are on sale at the Counter

JIM DAVIES
Specialist in Men's Wear
Agent for
"Old England" Shirts
"Falcon Headwear"
139, Stockport Road, Levenshulme

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

LANCASHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)
MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
for
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
(Ground Floor)
ST. ANN'S PLACE, MANCHESTER

EVERSOFT UPHOLSTERY
Pure Materials. Made entirely by us in our new Workshops.
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double Sprung. All Double Hair Stuffing.
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6.
Settees from £8.19.6.
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0. 80 Model Rooms. Two Acres Showrooms.
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 Oxford Street, Manchester

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

FOR YOUR
PIANO or RADIO
and for
Selection, Service and Satisfaction
(Cash or Deferred Terms)
Go to
VIVIAN GRANT LTD.
(TUDOR GALLERIES)
69 Deansgate. Manchester
'Phone BLAckfriars 2553

Gifts for All Occasions
Handbags, Jewellery, Stationery, Leather Goods and Novelties
A. & S. WALKER LTD.
King Street, St. Ann's Passage
Victoria Street Corner
MANCHESTER

Herbert Harrison Ltd.
(Incorporating Raeper & Plowman)
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
TAILORS
The House for Clothes of Quality and Distinction.
78 Mosley Street, Manchester

OLDHAM
J. A. Bardsley LTD
BOOKSELLERS
43 YORKSHIRE STREET
OLDHAM

Geo. Whitehead & Son
DECORATORS
HOUSE—CHURCH
Ironmonger Lane
Brunswick Street
Tel. Main 4228

ROCHDALE
HALFPENNEY'S
for Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Frocks, Blouses, Knitwear, etc.
Style—Value—Service
12 Drake Street Tel. 2678

J. W. DUTTON
INSURANCE BROKER
16 DRAKE STREET, ROCHDALE
Endowment. Fire, Motor, etc.

S. SMITH AND SONS
OF PROVEN COMPLETEST EXCELLENCE
FINE FRUITS GAME FRUITS
85 DRAKE ST ROCHDALE
TEL. 4064

JACK BUTTERWORTH
TARPAVING CONTRACTOR
Roads, Drives, Paths, Church and School Yards, Crazy Paving Work.
TENNIS COURTS
Asphaltic, Redrok, Greenrok Shale, etc.
Estimates Free. Experienced Men.
Late Wm. Shepherd & Sons
61, HEIGHTS LANE, ROCHDALE
PHONE 3368

For Ladies' Wear
BUDGE & AUBREY
89 and 91 DRAKE STREET
Choice Gifts for Christmas and the New Year
TEL. 2296

EDGAR BUTTERWORTH
Specialist in Ladies' Tailored and Sportswear
Made on the Premises
GOOD QUALITY FURS
67 Drake Street Tel. 2514

M. NUTTALL
13 Cheetham St.
Now showing new Autumn collection of attractive Milinery, Gowns, Coats, etc., Chic—yet inexpensive.
TELEPHONE 2574

SOUTHPORT
WOODHEAD'S CAFES
LORD STREET AND CHAPEL STREET
Light Luncheons
High Teas — Suppers
Orchestral Music Daily

BURSTON & NIXSON, Ltd.
Provide for a Happy Christmas
Splendid selection of dried fruits, and Christmas Specialities.
41, London Street Phone 2153

Marshall & Snelgrove
invite you to visit their charming Shop, in Lord Street
Delightful Restaurant
Hairdressing and Beauty Salons
Orchestra Plays Daily
SOUTHPORT

LANCASHIRE

SOUTHPORT
(Continued)
The Furnishing Galleries
at
BROADBENTS LTD.
of Chapel Street
Cater for Every Taste and Purse

WIGAN
LAMB & BULLOCK
Beef and Pork Butchers, etc.
Corned Beef and Pickled Tongues Constantly on Hand.
4 MARKET STREET. WIGAN

NORTHUMBERLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
SEYMOUR BREWIS
27 EASTFIELD ROAD, BENTON
for
Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Linen, China, Carpets, Hardware, Furniture, Fireplaces, Kitchen Ranges, Boilers, Bathroom Fittings, etc.
REMOVAL ESTIMATES PHONE 61670

Enid
3, LOVAINE ROW
Barras Bridge
Newcastle-on-Tyne
Telephone 26911
Gowns, Sportswear
Specializing in the value offered at 3½ and 4½ gns.

For Good Furs Consult a
Practical Furrier
H. M. & E. Common
44, WEST ROAD

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

MANSFIELD
Purchase Your Private
Christmas Cards
From
F. WILLMAN
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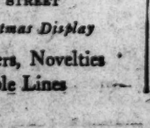

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Baise River, Nérac, France

Monitor Camera Club from Walter H. Storer, Nashville, Tenn.

Quaint Houses Line the Banks

Lines About Leaders—43

By a Staff Artist

René Caillié
(1799-1839)

RENÉ CAILLIÉ was the Frenchman who discovered Timbuktu. No one noticed him as a boy in the little village of Mauzé. Being an orphan, he lived with his good uncle, the cobbler. One day the schoolmaster ended a lesson with these words: "The center of Africa is not enough known to be interesting." *But the unknown should be the most interesting,* René thought. At 16, he came upon a thrilling newspaper article on Timbuktu. Central Africa hid a mysterious city, the greatest ever built. The youth longed to see the world; he felt he had found a way. *Uncle, I am going to Timbuktu,* he announced to his guardian. And he enlisted with the crew of a boat sailing for Africa.

WHEN he landed in Senegal, Caillié joined an expedition. Attacked by the natives, the expedition turned into a disaster. Then the young man was sent to his home in France, exhausted. A few years later, he landed in Africa again, better prepared. This time he had an interview with the Governor of Senegal. His faith impressed the Governor; he obtained a little money. Presently he was on his way to the territory of the Braknas. He wore smart Moslem clothes and carried glittering gifts. He learned Arabic; he studied the Moslem customs in detail. But when he returned to the Governor's, his friend had gone. Desperate, he became an overseer of Negroes at $10 a month.

TIME passed by and Caillié was ready for Timbuktu again. He decided to take a chance and join a caravan of merchants. Among natives, he might enter regions forbidden to Europeans. His thoughts rose in ecstasy as they left from Kakondy in 1827. After weeks, the nomads reached an endless stretch of sand. Injured, Caillié had to see the caravan go on without him. Some months elapsed and, fortunately, another one passed along. Caillié joined it and followed the train of hundreds of people. Each day brought new dangers or new inquiries from the natives. Then he smuggled himself into a barge going down the Niger. And the hero entered Timbuktu at night, concealed in mats.

HE WAS unseen, but his black eyes shone with great rapture. Yet he must have been vastly disappointed with his paradise. The so-called wonder city was a bulk of houses made of earth. After a week of observation, he felt he wanted to leave. However perilous, the only way was across the Sahara. Again he joined a caravan, a moving city with 1400 camels. Then the dry season opened; thirst consumed the travelers. They advanced by inches, Caillié following in rags.

THE strangest part of his expedition awaited him in Morocco. He disclosed his identity and his achievement to the Consul. The official took him for a lunatic and turned him away. Caillié then realized that he was the prisoner of his victory. Possessing amazing documents, he was unable to deliver them. The only thing he could do was beg his food at the Mosque. Finally, he wrote another Consul, who happened to be an explorer. This great friend of adventure rushed to him with open arms. Seeking only to be recognized, René Caillié had won his prize.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
Copyright 1936 by The Christian Science Publishing Society

Canal at Delft, Holland

Walter H. Storer, Nashville, Tenn.

Typical of the Picturesque Dutch Waterways

Worth Knowing

A COMPARISON OF THE WASHINGTON FIGURE ON MT. RUSHMORE AND THE FAMOUS SPHINX. (THE NOSE OF WASHINGTON IS TWO FEET LARGER THAN THE ENTIRE HEAD OF THE SPHINX.)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Fun With Antonyms

TEN more words to be matched with their antonyms. Word No. 1 has been checked. Can you find antonyms for the others?

1	stationary.	posterior	
2	inaugural	transparent	
3	integral	restless	1
4	anterior	final	
5	exterior	thoughtless	
6	periodic	obtuse	
7	forcible	fractional	
8	opaque	interior	
9	sharp	tranquil	
10	pensive	variable	

2. Letter Changing

NEW model automobiles will be on display shortly, and a Greenlawn, L. I., reader suggests looking them over from FENDER to BUMPER. In other words, it is suggested that by changing only one letter at a time, making no transpositions, and forming an acceptable word each time, that you try changing FENDER to BUMPER in 8 moves.

3. Riddles

AT THE suggestion of several readers, occasional riddles will be printed. Here are two shared by a Wellesley, Mass., reader: What do you often catch, but never see? What is it that belongs to you entirely, and yet is used more by your friends than by yourself?

4. Rebus

TODAY'S rebus is shared by a Kerhonkson, N. Y., reader, and represents a 7-letter word. The lines below give a clue:

H I
Z

Along the distant mountains,
Or far out at sea,
The REBUS is beautiful
And it will always be.

5. Cryptogram

REFERRING to a recent cryptogram, in which a reader called attention to errors made by puzzlemakers, a New York city reader has the following suggestion to make:

MNCZI KZYEMSRY GH MY-YZPOZOP YJGYEZEJERY BCL RMAQ MTDQMGREZA AQMLMA-ERL ZV MINMVAR MVI EQRV DLCNR ACLLRAEVRYY.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Sanctuary

TO THINK of Him as by our side
Is almost as untrue
As to remove His throne beyond
Those skies of starry blue.
So all the while I thought myself
Homeless, forlorn and weary,
Missing my joy, I walked the earth,
Myself God's sanctuary.
—*F. W. Faber.*

Bible Arithmetic No. 2

(Answer)

Solution: 66 divided by 6 (Jordan) is 11; minus 4 (Matthew, Mark, Luke, John) is 7; plus 20 is 27; multiplied by 3 (Peter, James, John—see Matt. 17:1-2, also Mark 9:2) is 81.

Children's Corner

Fatso, the Pig, Seeks His Fortune

ONE summer morning Fatso, the pig, bundled a loaf of bread into a handkerchief, fastened the handkerchief onto the end of a walking-cane, threw the cane across his shoulder and started down the road.

"Good-by, mother," he called. "I'm going to seek my fortune."

"Good-by, son! I wish you well," said Mother Pig, wiping her eyes on the corner of her shawl. "When you've made your fortune, come home again and I will bake you an apple pie."

Up hill and down hill went Fatso, the pig, seeking his fortune; up hill and down hill until he came to a strange little house all built of mud. There were seven chimneys in the roof of the house, the door was the size of a match box, and the walls were full of round windows about the size of a dollar watch.

"I'm terribly thirsty," said Fatso to himself. "I wonder if I could get a drink of water here."

He knocked on the door of the odd little house, all the time feeling half afraid of whoever might live there. Nobody answered his knock, so he turned about and was starting away when a voice hissed in his ear, "What are you doing here?"

Fatso looked around quickly, and he was badly frightened indeed, for there was Mr. Rattlesnake's head close to his ear, and Mr. Rattlesnake's body was halfway out of one of the round windows.

"Please, sir, I only wanted a drink," said Fatso.

"Well, I have no drinks to spare," said Mr. Rattlesnake. "Now, begone!" and he began to weave his body angrily back and forth.

Fatso, the pig, didn't wait for a second invitation to leave, but ran off down the road just as fast as he could go on his fat legs.

He ran and ran until he had left Mr. Rattlesnake's house far behind. Then on he went to seek his fortune, up hill and down hill, up hill and down until he came to a brook that was tumbling merrily along between its green banks.

"Ah!" cried Fatso. "Water at last!" He took a long drink, then sat down and ate his bread, and then, being very tired, he lay down

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

He Started Down the Road

to rest—and promptly went to sleep.

When Fatso, the pig, awoke the sun was sinking in the west and dark shadows were running across the hills. Fatso thought of his home. About this time his mother would close the doors and pull the blinds against the dark shadows. Then she would light the lamp, and she and his brothers would sit down to a fine supper of mush and milk.

"Who wants a fortune?" cried Fatso. "Not I! I'd rather have some of mother's pie." Quickly he picked up his walking-cane, stuffed his handkerchief into his pocket, then away he scampered for home.

Vocations.

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Printing Paper Napkins

ONE printer, with a small shop, makes a good living by printing attractive paper napkins in the design of a checker board, and having in each square an advertisement of some local merchant. His rate is based on so much per thousand napkins. He distributes these napkins free to restaurant keepers, who are glad to get them.—G. L. P., Atlanta, Ga.

In Lighter Vein

The Retort Courteous

To start with, Smith doesn't cut a distinguished figure in his evening clothes. In a fashionable restaurant the other night, as he stood near the door waiting for his wife, a tall, pompous Englishman came up and asked, "I say, my man, are you the head waiter?"

As quick as a flash, Smith answered, "No, but I heard him tell a young man this afternoon that he wasn't taking on any more help."—*Brown Jug.*

Fast Moving

First Author: "Is it a fast-moving story?"

Second Author: "Why, it moved into the editor's office and moved back to me the same day."

Visitor (examining snapshots): "But why are your backs to the camera?"

Host: "Oh, the picture was taken at a time when we couldn't bear to face anybody."

Minor Emergencies

Searching for needles in a portable phonograph.
Tying a bow tie.
Putting up a one-man top.
Accepting a collect telegram.
Turning off a strange radio.
Hunting for a blotter.
Changing razor blades.
Reading a timetable.
Introducing people you know by first name only.
Cashing a personal check.—*Judge.*

Too Late

Father: "It's a good plan, my dear, to think before you speak."

Daughter: "But, dad, when I do think, the girls have changed the subject."—*London* (Ont.) *Free Press.*

Excused

The readiness of Irish wit is exemplified in the story about some passengers traveling from Liverpool to London. One missed his handkerchief—a colorful, expansive affair—and bluntly accused his neighbor, an Irishman, of taking it.

Rising, the man found he had been sitting on the handkerchief. A third passenger suggested that the accuser apologize. But the Irishman said:

"Oh, there is no occasion for an apology. There was a mutual mistake. He took me for a thief, and I took him for a gentleman."—*Kansas City Star.*

That'll Do for Today

Lecturer (to pop-eyed listeners): "We were in the heart of the densest jungle. Suddenly there came an earsplitting roar! I whirled, and there stood a magnificent lion, weighing at least 1500 pounds. I quickly rolled up my sleeve, and as he charged I tripped him, and captured him alive."

Listener: "What do you do for a living?"

Lecturer (modestly): "Why, I'm a lion hunter."

Listener: "Spell it, please."

Fresh Eggs

Customer: "Have you any fresh eggs today?"

Grocer: "Yes; enough fresh eggs came in today to last three weeks."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

History Party

AN ENTERTAINING as well as instructive game is called, "What person in history?"

When you invite your guests, ask them to choose some person in history, and to bring three direct quotations from that person. When the group is assembled, each guest in turn gives his quotations, and the others try to guess what person he represents.

The mistakes made in guessing will be quite amusing, and the game will also give an excellent historical review.—Katharine S., Madison, Wis.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Her Ladies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Haddonfield, N. J.

ONE Haddonfield woman who drives her own car not only uses it for her own convenience and pleasure, but she also puts it and herself in readiness to help others who are not so fortunate.

Among the members of the church to which she belongs are several elderly women who are unable to go away from their homes by themselves, so she takes them all to the Sunday services. Then she sets aside one afternoon a week for any business or social engagements they may wish to attend to—taking one to a movie, another to call on an old friend, and a third to do a little special shopping that no one else can do for her, and so on.

She speaks of them fondly as "my ladies," and enjoys their wise and gentle companionship; while they in turn appreciate to the full her kindness and consideration in giving them outings which otherwise they could not have.

Bible Arithmetic

No. 2

Take the number of books in the Bible..... —

Divide it by the number of letters in the river where Jesus was baptized. —

Subtract the number of books giving a biography of Jesus ..... —

Add the number of the chapter in Exodus where we find the Ten Commandments ..... —

Multiply by the number of disciples who accompanied Jesus to the Mount of Transfiguration ..... —

What Is the Answer?

(Solution Appears on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

Learning the Value Of Things

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Prince George was a little boy, he wrote a letter to his grandmother, Queen Victoria, asking her if she would please send him some money, that he might buy a nice horse which he had seen in a toy shop, the previous day.

In her reply Queen Victoria advised George to learn more the value of things. "Your father tells me, that you spend your pocket-money as soon as you get it. You spend too much on toys."

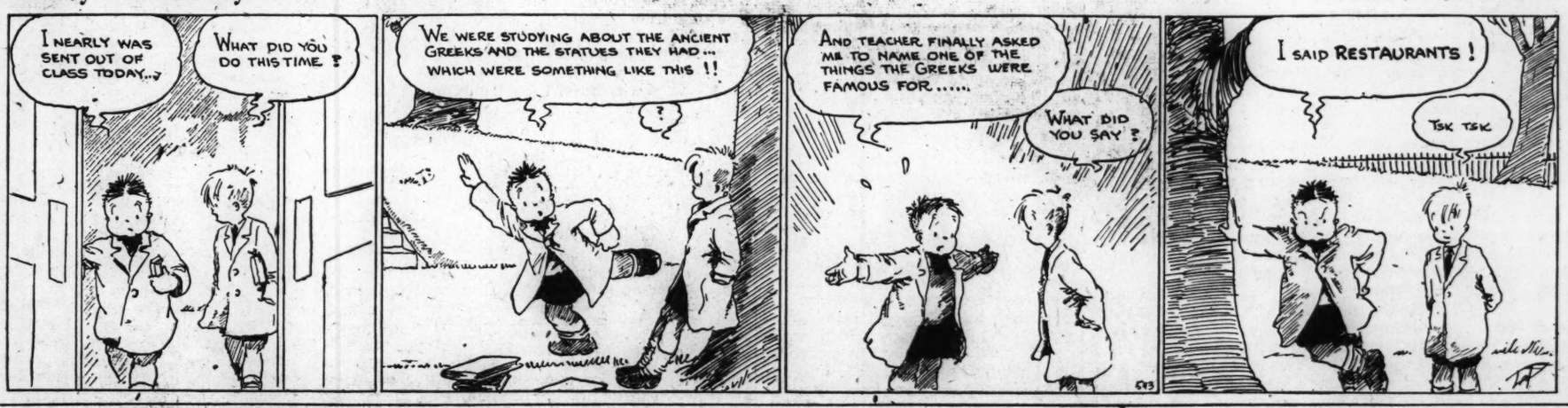
The following day brought a letter from George. In it he expressed thanks for her kind advice and told her that he had taken her letter to a bookseller and sold it for five sovereigns. "You see, now, I know what things are worth," wrote he.

Quotation For Today

THE higher the character or rank, the less the pretense, because there is less to pretend to.—BULWER.

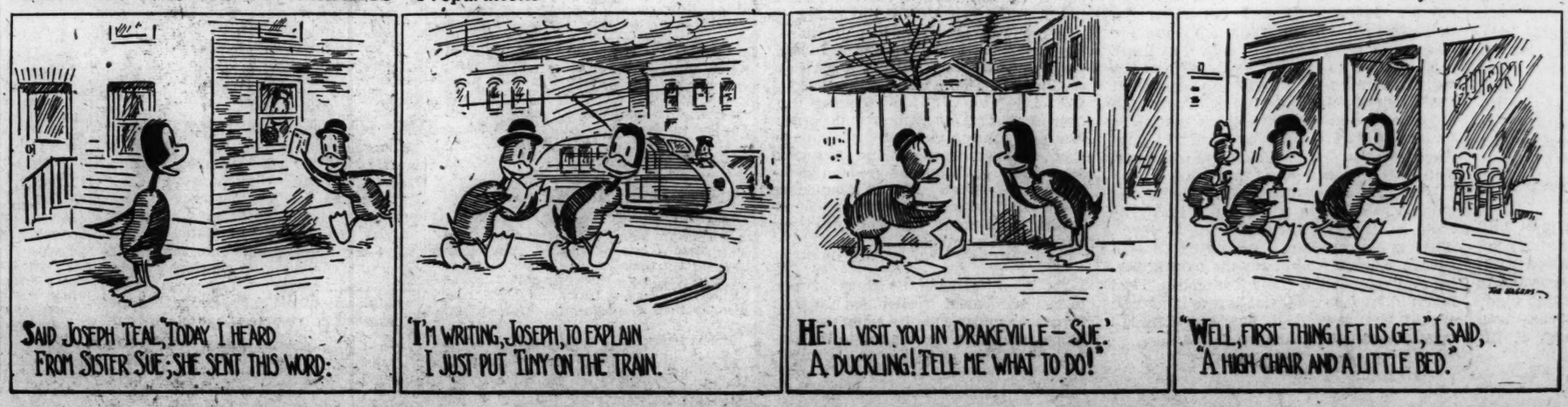
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Greek Students*

By LE PELLEY


I NEARLY WAS SENT OUT OF CLASS TODAY...
WHAT DID YOU DO THIS TIME ?
WE WERE STUDYING ABOUT THE ANCIENT GREEKS AND THE STATUES THEY HAD... WHICH WERE SOMETHING LIKE THIS !!
AND TEACHER FINALLY ASKED ME TO NAME ONE OF THE THINGS THE GREEKS WERE FAMOUS FOR.....
WHAT DID YOU SAY ?
I SAID RESTAURANTS !
TSK TSK

The Adventures of Waddles—*Preparations*

By THE HAGERS


SAID JOSEPH TEAL, TODAY I HEARD FROM SISTER SUE; SHE SENT THIS WORD:
'I'M WRITING, JOSEPH, TO EXPLAIN I JUST PUT TINY ON THE TRAIN.
HE'LL VISIT YOU IN DRAKEVILLE – SUE.' A DUCKLING! TELL ME WHAT TO DO!"
"WELL, FIRST THING LET US GET," I SAID, "A HIGH CHAIR AND A LITTLE BED."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Reassessment

ON LAST Wednesday morning a great many Americans decided that something was going on in their country which they did not understand. Ever since they have been earnestly trying to understand the full import of the election results. The value of this endeavor largely depends on how much genuine resilience and open-mindedness is applied. The occasion seems to call for an honest, humble effort to lay aside partisan preconceptions. This is as necessary for majority as for minority opinion, if Americans are to understand the forces that are working in America, if they are to hold fast what has proven sound, and derive the greatest national good from changes now taking place.

There is no need to surrender true ideals or honest purposes. Concepts of government which were right before November 3 did not become wrong overnight. Nor are mistaken methods or policies necessarily redeemed by a landslide. But such a political shaking up as the United States received last week does call for mental reassessments. Only the unprincipled will abandon real convictions because they find themselves in the minority; only the unthinking will consider their views ratified by conscience because they find themselves in the majority. But both in minority and majority only the lazy mind will deny the need for continued thinking, only the frozen mind will refuse to reexamine the situation and seek fresh approaches to it.

What is happening in America? Is one man by the force of his personality leading America into strange paths? How has President Roosevelt convinced 60 per cent of the American people that he is their friend? How much of his triumph is personal, how long will it last? How much of it is due to party organization under Mr. Farley? Has the Democratic party improved on familiar methods of granting special favors to voting blocs? Has it entrenched itself in power by extending to the unemployed, to labor and to the farmer the system of subsidies the Republican party first applied to industry in the tariff?

Does this mean a definite shifting of political power from industry to agriculture, from employer to employee? Can the Democrats perfect a real alliance between western agrarians and eastern labor? How much of mounting Democratic successes in every election since 1930 is due to depression discontents and recovery satisfactions? Was the New Deal largely a product of emergency pressures, or are there still strong popular forces behind it? Are these forces chiefly selfish, seeking only federal handouts for votes, or are they motivated by visions of a larger general welfare, an America of greater opportunity?

Can government supply that larger opportunity? William Allen White declares the election reveals a new attitude toward government, a popular determination to make it more directly "an agency of human welfare." Of course, government's original functions as a preserver of internal order and defender against aggression from without were exercised as an agency of human welfare.

Once all schools were private and tolls were collected on the roads. More and more men have felt that human welfare required extensions of government. Undoubtedly governmental functions must keep pace with real needs such as those for traffic lights. But sometimes traffic lights are put in where they only impede the free flow of activity.

Those who jump to the conclusion that government can and must do everything make a serious mistake. They forget that private schools and even toll roads are still proving their usefulness in many places. They fail to see that government may impede rather than regulate the working of the economic system. And they fail to realize that individual liberty and initiative is a wonderful, constructive force which is destroyed by centralized, paternalistic government.

Americans today must go slow in any further extensions of federal powers. They cannot merely assume that more traffic lights are needed to make the economic system work and provide larger opportunities. They must sift the chaff of partisan politics from the wheat of sound reform. They must make sure that government is actually used as "an agency of human *welfare*."

Leadership Plus "Followship"

EDUCATION for democracy's sake may well become a subject of far-reaching discussion in this testing time of the representative system of government. It might, of course, be said that democracy is always on trial. But the resurgence of the dictator ideology has given champions of free government something to think about.

Thus at the Albany meeting of registrars and admission officers of New York State colleges, educators were thinking about the relation of their work to democracy, and one of them from the speakers' platform was advocating abandonment by American colleges of "their objective of higher education for all people" and sustitution of "the development of first-grade ability if American democracy is to lead the world."

Certainly first-grade ability is essential to the conduct of any form of government and particularly to that of the republican form. But it would be regrettable if the only price at which such ability could be obtained were the abandonment of higher education for all who desire and deserve it. For the representative system of government requires not only first-rate intellectual leadership but a high grade of "followship" as well.

It is true, as Burke said, that representatives when once elected should not be expected to take constant orders from less informed or sectionally minded people "back home." But it takes no small amount of education to enable a citizen to understand that the representative who goes to his state or national capital bent on serving the good of the whole state or entire nation, instead of pressing the demands of sectional selfishness, is the best representative.

If representatives could be sure that in following the highest leadings of their conscience and experience they would be enlisting support from an understanding majority, leadership would almost automatically improve.

Dr. Hutchins of the University of Chicago has been examining possibilities by which students might go as far as they wished with education at small local colleges before embarking on the more advanced studies at larger universities. It is probable that the speaker at the registrars' meeting had some such plan in mind to implement his general idea. For by thus providing education for all, yet avoiding the lowering of standards of great schools to meet the mass demand, both the brilliant leadership and the intelligent "followship" necessary to strengthen democracy might be provided.

Traveling Light to Parnassus

WHAT is the smallest baggage with which a poet may successfully set out for Parnassus? That is what some admirers of A. E. Housman want to know now that the last selections made from his poems have recently been given to the world under the auspices of his brother, Mr. Laurence Housman. Granted the high quality of his work, they say, but are three slender volumes, which is all his printed poetry amounts to, sufficient to keep his name permanently fresh?

For thirty centuries men and women have been writing books, and of late the pace has become so hot that about 15,000 new ones are published every year in Britain alone, while the total for the United States is equally staggering.

Although only a few fragments of Sappho remain, they are enough to keep her reputation shining through the ages. A single line—"A rose-red city, half as old as Time"—has preserved the memory of Dean Burgon. It is the quality of Housman's work, and not its lack of quantity, that will determine his place in the hierarchy of letters.

Radicals in the Focsle

THERE are two phases to the seamen's strike. The first results from a local disagreement between workers and employers. The second springs from a general conflict of factions within the seamen's unions. The primary phase is an orderly development; the second is an outlaw movement, harmful to both union factions no less than to employers. The second phase has overshadowed and confused the issues which provoked the strike.

Trouble began with the seamen's and longshoremen's strike for better wage and working conditions on the Pacific coast. Union officials on the West coast intended that the tie-up should involve only American ships operating regularly out of Pacific ports. Except for ships in East coast ports engaged in the intercoastal trade, no other American vessels were to have been affected by the strike.

That the tie-up spread to other ships through a so-called "sympathy" strike is due to the unsanctioned activities of the Seamen's Defense Committee, a radical labor group. Under the leadership of Joseph Curran, this faction succeeded in fomenting strikes in violation of collective working agreements with companies not concerned in the West coast dispute.

Last week there were signs that the outlaw movement would soon peter out. Ships on the Atlantic coast began to resume interrupted schedules. But the trouble persists. Several big American passenger ships in the trans-Atlantic trade have since been forced to cancel sailings.

In fairness to the rightful leaders of the seamen's unions, it should be pointed out that they did their utmost to localize the strike and confine it to ships operating under the Pacific coast agreements. That they failed is due to ineffective organization rather than wrong intentions.

It is still impossible to say where the trouble will lead or when it will end. One issue is already clearly defined, however. That is the challenge presented to reputable seamen's labor unions to reorganize and strengthen their leadership. That much at least is essential before labor can regain the ground it has lost through weaknesses within its own ranks.

Wonders and Signs

Book News of the Day

JOHN T. WHITAKER has had every opportunity, and indeed has made every effort, to become disillusioned—but still retains his faith. It is a refreshing thing in these days of journalist-gone-pessimist. True, the new, brave world is neither brave, nor new. But Mr. Whitaker refuses to conclude that it is a lost world, just because an "untried" League of Nations has refused to justify the hopes of 1920.

* * *

"Putting between covers AND FEAR CAME (New York: Macmillan. $2.50) his five years in the foreign service of the New York Herald Tribune—Geneva, Ethiopia, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, the Balkans, Russia—Mr. Whitaker does not blush in recording the collapse of postwar diplomacy. Statesmen who "plunged timidly and too late" find no mercy in his ink. Liberals "who believed that you can appeal to the better nature of dynamite" are hoist on the penpoint of current history. But for those who conclude that there is hope neither for peace nor for a sane world order, the correspondent reserves his most devastating refutation.

It can be contended that in blaming Great Britain almost exclusively for the failure of the League, Mr. Whitaker does not take into sufficient account the problems with which Downing Street was faced. Nor in excoriating the "amateur diplomatists" of the United States does he appear adequately cognizant of limitations domestically imposed upon the conduct of American foreign affairs.

* * *

Yet, summarizing major continental developments of the last half decade, Mr. Whitaker maintains the same illuminating balance that has characterized his daily dispatches. Unlike many current pressautobiographists, he admits with a smile that he has not always guessed right. He embroiders some of his incidents with an unnecessarily risqué touch. But the philosophical thread which runs through his book is made of sound stuff.

The conventional arguments against the Treaty of Versailles and the League are reviewed. But the phraseology is new. Mr. Whitaker contends that the United States entered the war to "make the world safe for democracy," but that this amounted in practice "to keeping the world safe for perpetual dividend-clipping in the United States, Great Britain and France."

He points out that "the early Christians wrote":

> And fear came upon every soul; and many wonders and signs were done by the apostles.
>
> And all that believed were together, and had all things common.

Gx.

The Place for a Lasting Armistice

On a Scottish Island

The Making of the Haggis

"AYE," said the captain, "I've things frae every port I ever touched at. You and Annie come to tea with me when I get back from Glasgow—that'll be next Friday—and I'll tell ye where they all came from." (Annie was his niece, and I was boarding with her.) "Mind, now, I'll be looking for you."

On Friday morning, down on the water front, I met the captain's kinswoman and housekeeper, Miss Gibb. She was striding along, a shopping basket on her arm, the wind tugging at her skirt. She was one of the most interesting characters on the Scottish island. They said she was well past seventy, but she certainly didn't look it, with her tall, spare figure, and her amazing energy. We had become great friends, but that day she didn't stop as usual to "hae a bit crack wi' the American."

"I haven't time to haver," she told me, hurriedly. "The captain gets in on the noon boat, and a haggis isna made in a meenute."

"A haggis? You said I might come in the next time you were making one."

"Aye, and if ye'd care to come in the noo I'd like it fine. That is," she added, sternly, "if ye'll gie a helping hand."

I assured her that I'd help, of course, and were soon in the lovely old kitchen. What a pleasant, spacious place it was—with a row of clapper bells near the high ceiling (one for each room), with quaint dishes on shelves, and with a brass fender, tall enough and broad enough to serve as a seat, encircling the hearth. I sat on one corner of it, and dreamily minced things for the haggis, and the cat purred, and the clock ticktocked, and the wind sang softly under the eaves.

It was during the making of the haggis that something was brought to light which afterwards had a place of honor among Captain MacRae's treasures. I had reached into a drawer for a fork, and had taken out one with only two tines, and a handle composed of a complete horn, tipped with metal—silver, it transpired later. It was identical to a fork I had seen in a museum, and that one had been dated somewhere in the sixteen hundreds. I was still gazing at it, when Miss Gibb said in disparaging tones, "That isna one of my ain forks. It was in a bucket that the captain bought at the auction the ither day."

"And he leaves it lying here," I exclaimed.

"He doesna ken it is here," she bristled. "What for would he be meddling in my kitchen?"

"But didn't he see it before?"

"Nae doot he did. He said, to get the pail he had to tak' the rubbish that was intuld. And of a' the cracket cups—"

(When household goods were sold on the island, buckets and baskets were often filled with odds and ends, and so disposed of.)

"I think he must have missed this fork, Miss Gibb. It would be hidden under all the cups. Was there only one fork, by the way?"

"Aye, just the one. There was a knife too, but it was ower rusty for use. They were baith in an auld, dried-up case."

"A case? Miss Gibb, you didn't throw it out?"

"Aye, I did." Then with a puzzled glance at me, "But ye needna look sae doonchappit. I can get it again."

She went into the scullery, and brought back a flat case of withered leather, a curious knife lying inside. Staring at it, I said,

"People used to carry such cases with them when they were invited out for dinner."

"Now that I dinna believe," stated Miss Gibb emphatically, "When folk hae food for their friends, they've furniture for their tables."

"Oh, but I mean, centuries ago. Miss Gibb, will you show this to the captain as soon as he comes? I'm eager to hear his opinion of it."

"Indeed, I'll do naethin' o' the sort," she retorted, indignantly. "As if I'd fash him wi' the likes. He'd think me daft!"

"No, he wouldn't. In fact, if this is what I think it is, you'd be giving him a grand welcome home."

"I think ye'll find," she advised me, dryly, "that a man's best welcome hame is a guid hot dinner. I'll be seeing to my haggis."

Remembering our invitation to tea, I said, "Then let me show it to him, Miss Gibb?"

"Weel," after a dubious pause, "maybe it doesna matter what he thinks o' your guid sense. I'll hae it rubbed up so it looks a wee hue better."

I smothered a laugh, and soon after started for home. And I was laughing to myself as I walked round the bay. The wind had brought up a fine, misty rain, and with that blowing deliciously in my face I was picturing how the captain would look when I showed him that case and asked him where it had come from!

M. G. G.

Men Must March!

A Monitor Editorial of Nov. 11, 1933

FIFTEEN years ago the bells of all the world rang in a tumult of joy.

Fifteen years ago a few million men straightened up and gazed across the desolated face of Europe and looked at the sun with eyes bewildered, like men who have suddenly awakened to reality from a horrible nightmare. Fifteen years ago these men began the march back home, vowing that never again should the earth be convulsed by the horror of war.

Yet only fifteen years later the old soldier stands on the curbstone and watches the parade go by and wonders why it is he stirs to the thunder of drums and the blare of brass. He knows the old horror of war. It has not faded out of his remembrance. And yet martial music stirs his pulses.

* * *

Is it not that the makers of armies down through the ages have traded upon one of the most profound of human urges? Is it not that men must march? That they desire to push forward shoulder to shoulder with their fellows toward greater achievements, toward victory over all that stands between man and better days, better knowledge?

Men have always desired action—collective effort. And military leaders, capitalizing this urge, have given them armed combat instead of peaceful conquest, have formed them into battalions to slay one another. The desire to march, companionably and co-operatively, is as old as the world. Armed combat is but a hideous misapplication of this desire.

Men must march! They must follow the dictates of that deep desire. Indeed, there must be war! But not a senseless slaughter of fellow men; rather a decisive attack upon all the enemies that face us. As long as ugliness and poverty leer out of the darkness of city slums; as long as unemployment and lack and fear throw up bulwarks between mankind and earth's evident abundance there must be war, unremitting, unrelenting war until the end of these enemies is accomplished.

* * *

For countless ages the desire of men to march shoulder to shoulder has been turned to selfish uses by conqueror and despot. Centuries ago the call to the crusades sounded through Europe and men flocked to the banners of emperors and kings. To them came the eager and courageous ones, for the desire for the true crusade has always swayed them. Let the leaders of the nations awake to this fact and declare war on those things that threaten the welfare and happiness of mankind. Let the call be sounded for a crusade against crime, and vice, and poverty, and injustice, and there will come flocking to the banner armies that will surprise the world.

That is the only kind of war that man has ever truly desired. The eleventh of November should be a good day to remember this, and to begin to look forward to that day when all mankind shall rally around a common banner and begin the true warfare against the common enemy.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mighty Hunters

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The opening of the hunting season is the signal for the hunters to begin their annual carnage among the wild creatures. "Sportsmen" who succeed in destroying the beautiful and harmless creatures of the woods will gloat about their prowess as mighty hunters.

To derive pleasure from the infliction of misery and death upon defenseless children of nature is not a brave and glorious feat but a surrender to a moronic desire. I am not so naïve as to imagine that any of the vast army of high-powered gun owners will suddenly soften their hearts and junk their artillery. I do, however, implore that they "lay off" long enough for their living targets to multiply beyond the possibility of extermination.

How anyone can have such a perverted sense of pleasure as to enjoy killing and maiming the wild folk of the woods is, to me, an enigma. It is at best a sadistic pleasure. The real joy lies, not in killing, but in letting live.

FLOYD E. LOW

Hibbing, Minn.

Tax Money for Vivisection

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It would not be difficult to imagine the feelings of many persons who are spending the best part of their lives and their money in endeavors to lessen the sufferings of animals, to find their money taken in taxes is being used by their Government to further vivisection.

S. J. E.

Bristol Ferry, R. I.

The Wide Horizon

Democracy in India

By E. C. Cotes

EVIDENCE is accumulating to show that however dissatisfied a considerable section of the politically minded classes in India may still profess itself to be with the constitutional reforms about to be introduced in that country, a momentous change in Indian public opinion is taking place.

This change is that popular interest, at one time almost exclusively concentrated upon opposition to the British connection, is now expending itself upon other and more diverse questions. The officials responsible for the maintenance of public order are thus finding themselves in a much more friendly atmosphere than they have known for a decade.

Lord Linlithgow, the British Viceroy, is taking advantage of this favorable state of things to speed up arrangements for the reforms, thus making it probable that the new constitution will come into full working order at a materially earlier date than has hitherto been expected.

* * *

It is now hoped to constitute the central federal government in 1938. This federal government is to hitch its wagon to a variously yoked team of democratic provinces and autocratic princedoms. It is thus to create for the first time in history a "United States" of India, ruling 350,000,000 people representing every stage of human progress from that of the Stone Age upwards. There is also talk of the possibility of King Edward VIII's holding either in person or by deputy, a great maugural Durbar or ceremonial gathering at Delhi in the spring of 1938 to celebrate this unprecedented achievement.

The Indian National Congress which is the chief general political organization in India, is now busily engaged preparing to contest the elections for the 11 new provincial legislatures. At Wardha, Central Provinces, on July 2, the Congress Parliamentary Committee, a body chiefly made up of Hindus of somewhat extreme nationalist color, held a meeting at which subcommittees were arranged to start canvassing the 30,000,000 men and 5,000,000 women constituting the new electorate. This means that there is to be no further boycotting of the reforms, at least in those provinces where the nationalist element sees its way to secure a majority of the seats. This in itself is a most hopeful development because as soon as political differences of opinion can be disputed in the provincial legislatures they become much less liable than in the past to be fought out in the streets.

* * *

Much meanwhile is being heard of dissensions in the various Indian political groups. The Hindus are particularly divided among themselves. Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, stands for socialist ideals at variance with the intensely conservative outlook of such influential leaders of orthodox Hinduism as Pandit Malaviya. Even Mr. M. K. Gandhi (The Mahatma—Great Souled One), whose idealism was at one time almost unchallenged throughout the entire Indian nationalist field, finds himself faced with a new situation now that his very sincere advocacy of the claims of the depressed classes has brought him into collision with privileged castes that are being called upon to make real concessions to their less favored compatriots. Other questions have cropped up elsewhere. Even that comparatively compact community, the Sikhs, is now in three groups which may not always act politically in consonance with one another. Much the same applies to the Moslems who are beginning to recognize that their age-long competition with Hinduism for political power is only one of a number of interests in which they are intimately concerned.

* * *

These differences may not all go deep. Mr. Gandhi has recently published an explanation of his position in regard to Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru. "No doubt," Mr. Gandhi says in his organ, the Harijan (The People of God), "there are differences of opinion between us. . . . But they do not affect our personal relations in any way whatsoever. We remain the same adherents to the congress goal that we have ever been." Other political leaders are similarly placed, for they no longer have before them the one simple issue of home rule on which they could all unite.

The new situation is highly complicated, but it affords soil in which for the first time in India, democratic institutions are capable of springing up. The seed has been sown and is beginning to sprout.

Mirror of World Opinion

Deflating the Boom Bubble

THE Economist recently remarked that Mr. Chamberlain's speeches were becoming unpleasantly reminiscent of Mr. Hoover's "prosperity" speeches in the last eighteen months before the crash. A leading New York financier who had come over to London to check up his appreciation of New York remarked in conversation with the writer a few days ago that London reminded him of New York in 1928. When questioned whether the boom psychology had really gone so far, he said, "Well, not a day later than the end of 1927!" We should take note of such warnings, and what we chiefly need to consider is whether the time has not come for us to plow back some of our prosperity into the wider field of international trade for the sake of a surer and more lasting crop.—*Sir George Schuster, in the Nineteenth Century and After.*